Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 11 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1919. TWO ANNAS

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919 January		
18th " ..	Manora ..	7876
15th " ..	Mandala ..	8246
1st February ..	Nankin ..	6853

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
7th February..	Dilwara ..	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
10th January ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
13th " ..	Tarcoa ..	East and South Africa via Seychelles.
17th " ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
13th " ..	Benttong Liong ..	Mahommera and Busreh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
Helshin Maru.	K. Ikuno ..	3045	31st Dec. 1918	14th Jan.
Yuhari Maru.	T. Ohta ..	2957	11th Jan.	16th Jan.
Totomi Maru.	G. Matsushita..	3356	4th Jan.	14th Jan.
Tosan Maru.	Matsuo ..	3856	20th Jan.	30th Jan.
Tenshin Maru.	T. Yoshizaki ..	4172	29th Jan.	8th Feb.
Hiroshu Maru No. 2	S. Tanaka ..	3078	2nd Feb.	12th Feb
Shinyu Maru.	S. Konaka ..	..	5th Feb.	15th Feb.

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG. AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kofuku Maru.	N. wakatake ..	21st (?)	14th "	Japan
Celebes Maru.	M. Nemoto ..	18th	13th Jan	"

For freight apply to:
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

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MAKE MILLIONS THINK ! !
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
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Try and reap its benefit.
RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paid up Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc. collected free of charge for Account Holds.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approvesecurities.

By order of the Board,
JAIKISAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

CHARERED BANK OF INDIA, USTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Ilcilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kowala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, and receive for collection Bills of Exchange issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CRIT and undertake general Banking business every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chicago Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokiosingtao, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods on terms which may be obtained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI.
Manager, Bombay
Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 50,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 6,030,009

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 40,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£582,500
Reserve Fund	£650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023 10 0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950 15 0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate if 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane,
CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan.

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
9, Tamarind Lane.
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office, Bombay.

Authorised capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 20 each. It is proposed to call only Rs. 10 per share, Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 5 on allotment.

Fire Insurance of every description received at lowest current rates.

For particulars, Prospectus and Rates of Insurance apply to:—

RAHIM SONS & CO.,
Secretaries.
6, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented districts.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 76 BALES COTTON YARN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the shop of Sheth Vithaldas Bhawanidas at Tambakanta, Pydowni, by his order and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. V. M. Appachichetti and Sons:—

40 bales yarn No. 20s. of Currimbhai Ebrahim and Sons Ltd. Mill, Photo ticket, of 400 lbs. each.

27 bales yarn No. 40s, single Japanese of 400 lbs. each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 177 BALES COTTON YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th January, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sheth Vithaldas Bhawanidas at his shop at Tambakanta and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Sheth Meghji Jagjiwan of Bazargate, Fort:—

177 bales Yarn No. 10s of Currimbhai Ebrahim and Sons Ltd. Mill, Photo ticket, each of 400 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 BALES BLEACHED DHOTIES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th January, 1919, at 3.45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press of Sheth Dosa Moosa at Vithalwadi, by order of Sha Jethabhai Karsondas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Shah Hiralal Tricumdas of Mangaldas Market:—

21 bales bleached Dhoties of Bombay United Mill, each of 150 pieces including:—
5 bales of 8 yards.
10 bales of 9 yards.
6 bales of 10 yards.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th January, 1919.

MODY & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 1051 BALES YARN.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on MONDAY, the 20th instant at 2 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction by order of Chaturbhai Bhowanidas, Esq., at his shop on Tamba Kata Pydownie, and our account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. K. M Subbayer and Sons:—
400 Bales each 400 lbs. Yarn No. 20½ of China and Moon Mills.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. N. M. Rayaloo Ayer Nagasani Ayer and Co.
450 Bales each 400 lbs. Yarn No. 20½ of China and Moon Mills.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. V. M. Apaji Chetty and Sons.
134 Bales each 400 lbs. Yarn No. 20½ of China and Moon Mills.
42 Bales each 400 lbs. Yarn No. 20½ of Apollo Mills.
25 Bales each 400 lbs. Yarn No. 24 of New City of Bombay Mills.
A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th January, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Artistic Handsome Furniture, Drawing Room Chesterfield Suite, New Popular Complete Set of Encyclopaedia in 14 Volumes, Electric Revolving Table Fan, Rich Plateware, Glassware, Porcelainware, etc. The property of Major Newman Taylor.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th of January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 35, "Maldon House", at New Marine Lines, valuable household artistic handsome furniture, consisting of sliding dining table, dining chairs, meat-safe, dinner wagon, dumb-waiter, mirrored artistic sideboard, Chesterfield drawing room suite, drawing and dining room artistic screen, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, single and double mirror door almyrahs, screen almyra and fine cabinet writing and dressing table, bedroom zoonda almyrahs, dressing table, bevel glass, pearl bead chicks, rich Indian carved engraved wardrobes, fancy teapoys, silver show cases, marble time-piece set in 3 pieces, marble dining table, new popular complete set of 20th cyclopaedia in 14 volumes, season blackwood large size almyrah with recess drawers, military powerful binocular in leather case, drawing room pots with Chinese palms, brass bound flower pots, electric revolving table fan, ice chest with refrigerator, glassware, porcelainware and plateware, etc.

The property of Major Newman Taylor.

The property is on view and catalogues published.

AUCTION SALE of the Insolvent's Right, Title and Interest in 2 Pieces of Land at Khetwady and Sandhurst Road, together with the Cinema Theatre, known as Globe Cinema thereon, built Incomplete.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Mowlal Gordhandas, Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of January, 1919, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the Right, Title and Interest of the said Insolvent, the following pieces of land together with the Cinema Theatre thereon built incomplete.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All those two pieces of land situate at Khetwady and Sandhurst Road, one of which is land belonging to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust admeasuring 900 square yards or thereabout and known as Plot No. 82, Sandhurst Road, West of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and which land has been agreed to be taken from the City of Bombay Improvement Trust by Seth Badrudin Ahmedji for a period of 999 years and the other of which is land absolutely belonging to the said Badrudin Ahmedji himself, admeasuring 3,497 square yards or thereabouts. The properties are assessed under "D" Ward Nos. 1708, 1712 and 1729 and Street Nos. 39 and 1 to 3 and bounded on the North by Sandhurst Road, on the West by Khetwady 2nd Lane, on the South by Khetwady Main Road and on the East by Khetwady 1st Lane, together with the Cinema Theatre known as the Globe Cinema thereon built incomplete.

By means of several indentors and ultimately both the above plots became vested in the abovenamed Insolvent, Mowlal Gordhandas, and the Insolvent has erected a Cinema Theatre, on a portion of these pieces of land, but the Theatre in an incomplete condition.

What is proposed to be sold is the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in both the said pieces of land and in the said Cinema Theatre.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE MR. F. L. BLAKE, OF STANDARD OIL CO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 19th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sharp, at the Altamount Road, at Cumballa Hill, valuable handsome household furniture consisting of dining table and chairs, sideboards, dumb-waiter, chest of drawers, dressing tables, teak wood and blackwood cupboards, writing tables, bookstand tables, drawing room sofas, arm chairs, wardrobes, hanging cupboard, Chinaware, books, beds, English organ, sweet-toned piano, etc.

The property of the late Mr. F. L. Blake of Standard Oil Co.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale and catalogues will be published.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th January, 1919.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A RELIABLE PREVENTIVE. For Secret and Dreadful Diseases. Use it before exposing yourself and thus avoid them. Price per box Re 1-4, Doz., Rs. 12. Gross Rs. 120, packing and postage extra. Sub-Agents wanted. THE PREVENTIVE MANUFACTURING CO. N. Ganesh and Co. Sole Agents, Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part. Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford Bombay". Telephone 707.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

ORANGES—Best Nagpore at Rs. 4 per basket of 50 delivered free on receipt of money. G. F. Karani, Nagpur City. 167

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A SALESMAN, one experienced in local Mills supplies of hardware preferred. Apply stating remuneration expected to Box No. 57 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 194

WANTED—A HINDI knowing MATRIC or an UNDERGRADUATE for the Marwadi Commercial School, Fanaswadi, Bombay No. 2. Apply sharp in person to the HEADMASTER. 183

WANTED—A well educated LADY TEACHER to teach a Hindu girl Elementary Gujarati, drawing, kindergarten, and English conversation for two hours daily in the afternoon. Apply with testimonials and stating terms to Box No. 54, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 186

WANTED—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR for Sukkur Municipality pay 50-2-60 plus Rs. 5 cycle allowance. Those possessing qualifications of Sanitary Surveyors need only apply to the PRESIDENT, Sukkur Municipality, before the 1st February, 1919. Preference will be given to a qualified man with previous experience in Sanitary work. 220

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by an influential experienced man in Share Bazar line. Apply Box No. 39, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 120

WANTED—Post as MANAGER or DYER & CHEMIST in dyehouse. Highest qualifications and references. English and Indian experience. Write to Box No. 48, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 166

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS in Bombay and Deccan for the Bombay Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Liberal terms to experienced men. Apply MANAGER, 67, Apollo Street, Bombay. 155

WANTED—Rs 50 000 for a very paying business. Apply to Box No. 60, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 210

A FIRM at Japan wishes to appoint its Agents in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 61, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 211

WANTED—Second-hand Power driven well sinking and drilling sets for tube wells 100 ft. to 400 ft. Send quotations giving a detailed list of tools. S. G. NARAVANE, Geologist, Baroda State. 127

WANTED TO HIRE—In Gamdevi or such other healthy locality, HOUSE or BUNGALOW with latest sanitary and electric lights arrangements to have convenience for 4 families, each family having at least 5 rooms, its own separate kitchens, servant's quarters and stables. Please write stating lowest rent and full particulars to Box No. 44 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 150

FOR SALE.

A 5 Ton MOTOR LORRY, about 2 years old, good running order and condition price moderate. Apply Box No. 53, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 18

A BIG OPPORTUNITY for small investors. Second-hand NORDISK FILMS FOR SALE AT ONCE, condition perfectly satisfactory, and will suit you Thousands of feet at Ridiculously Low Prices. Apply FAR EASTERN FILM CO., LTD. Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 207

FOR SALE—Coal property in Central Provinces. Mining Engineer reports over 40 million tons good coal available. Bona-fide enquiries for further particulars should be addressed to C. MACDONALD & Co., Hornby Road, Bombay. 162

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—156 B.H.P. GAS PLANT, Boilers 30 ft. by 7½ ft. by 150 lbs, steam and oil engines blecoling powder, and other lot of machinery. Write to ENGINEER & CO., Pydhonni, Bombay. 156

FOR SALE—A three storied BUNGALOW, overlooking sea at Malabar Point, Walkeshwar with motor garage and stable and servants' quarters, electric installation through out, suitable for a Hindu Family, going cheap. Only principals please apply to Box No. 62, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 218

FOR SALE.

ON VIEW.—Mr. L. C. Margoliouth's Valuable Furniture, Cabinets, Wardrobes, etc., at Clarke House. Wodehouse Road to be sold TO-MORROW.

FOR SALE—FACTORY to turn Utensils in complete working order whole or in part, and a Steam Engine 12 B.H.P., and a Boiler 145 lbs. pressure nearly new. Apply A. A. THANAWALLA & Co., Morland Road, Byculla Post No. 8. 61

FOR SALE—15-20 H.P., 4-Cylinder Five-seater STUDEBAKER CAR, touring body, in perfect order and decent condition, with Bosch Magneto, Lucas' Horn, two Carbide head lamps Speedometer, Stepney Wheel, with spare tyre. Price Rs. 4,000 nett no offer. Apply Box No. 63, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 217

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A spacious GODOWN, inquire LAXMI OIL MILL, Belvedere Road, Mazagon. 187

MATHERAN—TO LET—A large and well furnished BUNGALOW from February to end April lowest rent Rs. 700. Apply N. LORD. 146

TO LET.—At Khandala, Clifton Villa and Cottage, completely furnished. Please see Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 23, Church Gate St. 192

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.

A CIRCULAR SAW & BENCH with powerful Electric Motor, also a number of Electric Table Fans and a large quantity of Wood suitable for making packing cases will be sold by Auction at the Women's Branch Depot, on MONDAY. 13th January at 2.30 p.m. 179

PARTNERSHIP.

A Hindu partner of a firm desires, on separation, to undertake management of a Business concern or to join a capitalist partner. Can accompany in travelling to foreign countries. Please write to Box. No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 47

NOTICE TO MILLOWNERS.

AN URGENT MEETING of all Millowners will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Building, on MONDAY, 13th instant at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) to discuss the present strike position, and all Mill-owners are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the Committee.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE.
Secretary.
Bombay Mill-owners' Association. 205

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st March, 1919, for the appointment of 1st Engineer, Love Grove Sewage Pumping and Air Compressor Stations Worlee, on a salary of Rs. 500 per month rising by annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 700 per month with free quarters.

Applicants should be between the ages of 30 and 40 and should have received their Mechanical Engineering training in Europe. They should have experience in the running and maintenance of large units of steam and electrical machinery.

The appointment is pensionable under th Municipal Pension Rules and leave is granted according to the Civil Service Regulations.

Apply with full particulars of training and copies of recent testimonials to—

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 9th January, 1919. 201

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Assistant Engineer Roads in the Public Works Department of the Bombay Municipality.

(2) Applcants should have had at least 15 years experience in road construction and maintenance with various materials and should have held an appointment as Chief Surveyor, with the control and direction of large bodies of workmen. They should be experienced in quarrying operations preferably in trap work have knowledge of stone sett and wood paving, have practical experience of tar and bituminous construction work and fully understand the use and application of the relative mechanical appliances.

(3) The duties of the post will consist chiefly in organizing labour in guiding and training the staff in modern scientific methods and in closely supervising the construction of and repairs to all Roads and Streets, within the jurisdiction of the Municipality and under the direction of the Executive Engineer.

(4) Preference will be given to candidates who have qualified as Members of the Institute of Civil Engineers or of the Municipal and County Engineers and who have had experience of Road Board work.

(5) Age should be between 30 and 45 years.

(6) The appointment has been sanctioned provisionally for a period of five years at a salary of Rs. 800 per mensem rising to Rs. 1,000 per mensem by annual increments of Rs. 50. A conveyance allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem is attached to the post.

(7) The successful candidate will be required to produce a certificate (from a competent source) of fitness for service in the tropics.

(8) The successful candidate if appointed in India will be allowed first class Railway fare to Bombay and if appointed from the British Isles a first class free passage out to Bombay with full pay during the voyage.

(9) One month's privilege leave for every 11 months active service subject to a maximum of three months at one time will be allowed.

(10) Applications with one copy of three recent testimonials should be addressed to the Undersigned and should reach him not later than 15th April 1919. Applicants should state the earliest date on which they can take up the appointment after receiving intimation of appointment.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
Municipal Office
Bombay, 9th January, 1919 196

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

MEETING OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

IN THE SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL, MAYO ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MEETINGS that will be open to the public will be as follows:—

MONDAY, January 13th at 6 p.m. The PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS by Lt. Colonel Sir Leonard Rogers, Kt., C.I.E., M.D., B.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., F.A.S.B., I.M.S. This will take place in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of Royal College of Science, Mayo Road, Bombay. (The Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital, Bombay).

TUESDAY, January 14th at 6-30 p.m. "THE LIFE-HISTORY OF A STAR" by Dr. Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., F.R.S., Director-General of Observatories in India.

THURSDAY, January 16th, in the same Hall at 6-30 p.m., Public Lecture by C. V. Raman, Esq., M.A., on "WAVES IN THE AIR AND IN THE AETHER."

FRIDAY, January 17th. Public Lecture "TACTICS AGAINST INSECTS" by F. M Howlett, Esq., B.A., F.E.S.

Admission each evening Re 1.
Membership fee Rs. 5. 215

COLOMBO—SINGAPORE.

THE Auxiliary Schooner Fanestrand will load shortly for the above ports. For particulars of freight please apply to COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Ltd. 172

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the construction of two chawls for the bigaries of the Health Department, Palton Road, will be received up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on Monday the 20th day of January, 1919.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification &c., will be issued free of charge to anyone deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B. Sc., M.I.C.E.
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 10th January, 1919. 214

NOTICE.

TENDERS for works in the construction of (1) four European Wards, Mortuary, kitchen and stores, &c., and (2) Resident Medical Officer's and Nurses' quarters and administration Block at the Arthur Road Hospital will be received up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on Monday the 20th day of January, 1919.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contracts, specification &c., will issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B. Sc., M.I.C.E
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 10th January, 1919. 213

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NARAYEN GOVINDJI MANTRI, of Bombay, Hindu has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any of them or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All those several pieces or parcels of land situate in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay at Worlee Road the tenure area and Collector's New Survey Nos. Municipal Nos. and other particulars whereof are mentioned in the table below.

Situation	Area in square yards	New Survey Nos.	Tenure	Municipal Ward No.	Street No.
Worli Road	1700	4/3183	Toca	G. Ward No. 1205	266
do.	386	5/3196	do	„ „ „ 1340	339
do.	182	10/3197	do.	„ „ „ 1353	352

Dated this 11th day of January, 1919.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
219 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the lease for a period of three years of the large immoveable property, situate at the foot of the French Bridge Dammer Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay and bearing D Ward No. 2563 (1) and Street No. 4 and belonging to the Charity Trusts of Haji Haroon Seedick.

Each tender should be accompanied by deposit of Rs. 500 and should be sent to the undersigned in a sealed cover at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. The deposit amount will be returned to the owner thereof, if the tender is not accepted.

If the tender is accepted, the deposit will be retained in part payment of the advance for rent which will be taken from the party whose tender is accepted for a period of two months.

The advance will be accounted for at the end of the lease.

The conditions of the contract can be inspected at the office of the undersigned.

The landlords will not be bound to accept the lowest or any other tender.

The tenders should be sent in before 5 p.m. on the 23rd of January 1919.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1919.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Solicitors for the Trustees of the Charity Trusts of the late Mr. Haji Haroon Seedick. 143

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the property and credits mentioned in the petition and standing in the name of GOVIND GOPAL MEDHI, as a Member and Manager of a joint Hindu family, late of Dahivali, in the Kolaba District Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Landlord ..... Deceased.

VITHAL GOVIND MEDHI, of Dahivali, in the Kolaba District, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Landlord, one of the sons of the abovenamed deceased at present temporarily residing at Fanaswady without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourteenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 14th day of December, 1918.
Mr. M. V. GOKHALE,
209 Petitioner's Attorney.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 2,750 LBS. YARN COPS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tambakanta, by order of Seth Khimji Asar Virji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Popatlal Girdharlal and Co.:—

2,750 lbs. Yarn sized cops of No. 30.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES CHECKS OF THE UNION MILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Marwadi Jaliram Murlidhar and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Seth Durgadas Brijmohan:—

12 pieces each 60 pieces Checks of the Union Mills No. 1767.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Pranlal Bhaichand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co.:—

2 packages white Dhotees No. 2800 or other 8 to 9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Chaganlal Premchand and on account and at the risk of Seth Mathuradas Morarji:—

7 packages Dhotees No. 929, 8 to 9 yards.
8 packages Dhotees No. 929, 10 to 11 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Bhogilal Gulabchand and Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Seth Ramdas Devji of Mangaldas Market:—

3 packages each 150 pairs white Dhotees No. S.S.S., 8 to 11 yards.

On account and at the risk of Seth Mohanlal Kesharlal of Gopalakgully:—

3 packages each 200 pairs white Dhotees quality of No. 2222 or other, 8 to 10 yards.

On account and at the risk of Seth Vadilal Purshottam:—

3 packages each 200 pairs white Dhotees quality of No. 17000 or other, 8 to 10 yards.

1 package 150 pairs grey Dhotees No. 1000 or other Chatai, 8 to 11 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Hemchand Motichand and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Gomraj Fatehchand:—

5 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 55000.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES WHITE MULLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Goculdas Devji and Co. and on account and at the risk of Sha Chaganlal Premchand.—

5 packages each 150 pieces white Mulls No. 14 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Vora Khambhai Mulla Abdul Ally:—

100 bales Japanese Sheetings No. nine Dragoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASES JAPANESE PRESS BUTTONS.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Durgadas Radharam and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors, Messrs. C. C. Patel and Co.:—

20 cases Japanese Press Buttons Nos. 851, 853, 862, 774, 882, 853, 856.

Further particulars and samples can be had of the undersigned:—

MEHTA & Co.,
Bombay, 13th January, 1919. Auctioneers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES OF CHECK SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY SEA WATER THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 15 Victoria Dock, on account of the concerned:—

H. E. and Co.—2 bales each 100 pieces Check of 24 yards slightly damaged by sea water.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions frm the Hon. Secretary Women's Branch War and Relief Fund, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Mayo Road, opposite Bandstand, at the depot one lot furniture, such as dining table, chairs, large tables, for sample about 7 pieces electric table fans, bath tubs, cipboards, writing tables, ink pads, stools, 20 new phonographs, bundles of yarns and breads, buttons buckless, safety pins, beads filing steel cabinets, folding canvas stools, clock, one electric dismo, 250 volts, Lancashire with circular sw, one large lot of wooden planks, screen, es., etc.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDA, the 14th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell y Public Auction at Clarke House, 1st Floor Wodehouse Road, very valuable and handson teak and blackwood household furniture, ch glass crockery and platedware, dining tabl arm and without arm chairs, side board, dumwaiters, teapoys, rich carpets, rich table ornments, terracotta, and parian figures, rich cabets, electric hall lamp, writing table, glass dr book cases, one large lot of books, rich engvings, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, ressing and wash hand tables, cloth and Got presses, single and double meatsafes, ice bx, easy chairs, rich door curtains beaded ticks, wardrobes hatstands, aluminium utens etc., etc. The property of L. C. Margolion, Esq., of South British Insurance Co. and hers. Catalogues are published and the prorty is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 16thJanuary 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BNNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Plic Auction at Sargent House, Apollo Buer, opposite the "Taj Mahal" very valuab and handsome teak and blackwood house old furniture, rich glass, crockery and plad ware, dining table, arm and without a chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, ric cabinet, table ornament Terracotta figuresne nearly new sweet tone cottage piano by Justin Brown London, Glass door book cs, rich pictures, single and double bedstead mirror door single and double almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown pres, dressing and wash hand tables, writing tles, book cases, Singapore cane chairs, folg arm easy chairs, hatstands, ice-box, ine furniture, utensils, etc., etc. The prorty of U. A. Spence, Esq. and others.

Catalogues are publishe and the property is on view.

BNETT & Co.
Bombay, January 13, 191

J. S. MODY &CO.

20, APOLLO STREE FORT.
Telephone No. 3.

AUCTION SALE OF UERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkat Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODand Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of January, 1919, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), sell byublic Auction, at Carnac Bunder (near Por rust Revenue Offices):—

A lot of Unserviceable St comprising barrels, cases, crates, waste ser in bags, tins, hoop iron, water proof s, hardware, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on lots being knocked down and the lots w have to be removed within four days fr the date of sale except cases and crates th will have to be removed within seven s.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BAI JAPANESE GREY SHEETINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15day of January, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, near the Baling P, at Champa Gully, opposite the Dharamraj ully gate of Moolji Jaitha Market, by ord of Messrs. Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha, L and on account and at the risk of thefaulting Indentors, Messrs. Jamnadas Hari and Co.:—

C I K Yebisu (Budh Dev) 50—50 bales each of 30 pieces Japanese G Sheetings, 36 ins. by 30 yards by 9¼ lbs., ked per s. s. "Mitsuki Maru", on 3rd Septer, 1918, of July Shipment and of Indent 1286.

C I K Yebisu (Budh Dev) 50—50 bales each of 30 pieces Japanese G Sheetings, 36 ins. by 30 yards by 9¼ lbs., ked per s. s. "Toyoka Maru" on 12th Septer, 1918, of August Shipment and of Indent o. 296.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will required at the time of sale and the balan till have to be paid and the goods taken dery of within 8 days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE ONTITY OF WOOLLEN AND COTTON CLOTHING BLANKETS, SOCKS, ETC.

By order of the Officer-in-Ch, Clothing Depot, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. DY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on RIDAY, the 17th day of January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "H" Shed, Grain Depot, Mzgon:—

A large quantity of Woollend Cotton Army Clothing, Blankets, Socks, e.

Cash will be required on lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 3 days.

J. S. MO & Co.,
tioneers.
Bombay, 13th January, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISION AGENTS.
22, Medow Street.

The undersigned will sell by lic Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sales oms, by order of Hafiz Khanbhai Mulla Ali and on account and at the risk of Ramdas Jaithabhai Harichand:—

3 bales white Shirting No. 555 of id Sassoon.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEEd Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th nuary, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by P Auction at their Sale Rooms, the follows.

By order of Multani Nandramdasarkadas and on account and at the risk Messrs. Pranjivye Athavlve and Co.:—

A lot of Veterinary Instruments isting of Castration Torsion Forceps, Hoof Forceps, Hernia Clamps, Hypod Syringes, Castrating Embryotoning ascess Knives, Chloroform Muzzles and otherstruments by all known makers.

Miscellaneous articles:—Military vents, Hammond Typewriter, Glass Show and Cupboard, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE,
Bombay, 13th January, 1919. Auctrs.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, RUMMUM STEET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4983.

AUCTION SALE OF Goods, Grain-Sweepings, etc.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 15th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Co.'s Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain seeds, and a quality of sweepings, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials of large Building and Electric Fans, Lights, etc., belonging to the German Club.

Under instruction from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Custodian of enemy property, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 17th January, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following materials:—

The materials for removal of the Building formerly known as the German Club and latterly as the Volunteer Club, Situated at Kennedy Sea Face (near Marine Lines Station):—

Electric Lights, and also Fans and Gas Lights and cooking Stove, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 13th January, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Owners: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
General Manager:—James McGrath.
EVERY NIGHT AT 9-30
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
presents the
FRAWLEY
COMEDY CO.
in a return visit of London, New York Comedy and Dramatic Successes
Last Week Only
To-Night Mon. 13th Jan. at 9-30
"THE HOUSE OF GLASS"
Tues. 14th Jan. at 9-30
"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY"
Wed. 15th Jan. at 9-30
"13TH CHAIR"
Thurs. 16th Jan. at 9-30
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
Fri. 17th Jan. at 9-30
A NEW PRODUCTION
"COMMON CLAY"
Sat. 18th Jan. at 9-30
"FAIR & WARMER"
Sun. 19th Jan. at 5-30
Reduced Price Matinee
"COMMON CLAY"
Booking at ROSE and Co. upto 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
THE THEATRE OF THE CITY.
THE POPULAR PICTURE BILL!!
TO-NIGHT at 6 30 and 10
The famous London Stars:
EDITH CRAIG
SYBIL ARUNDALE
LANGHORNE BURTON
and E. VIVIAN REYNOLDS
In the All-British "Ideal" Picture Play:
"GOD & THE MAN"
Adopted from the famous Novel by Robert Buchanan. A powerful drama of the futility of human hate, dealing with the famous John Wesley and his times.
Also the
LATEST PATHE GAZETTE
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.
Grand Change of Programme:
WEDNESDAY NEXT.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT!
SECOND INSTALMENT
Episodes 3rd., 4th & 5th—6 parts of
THRILLING PARAMOUNT SE
Who Is Number
Together with a Full Progr
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-4

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Great News! Great News! Great News!

The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ltd., have secured the following War Films illustrating the GREATEST EVENTS IN HISTORY.

SPECIAL WAR PICTURES.

1. HUN FLEET Surrenders to Beatty

(a) Vice-Admiral von Meurer comes to Admiral Sir David Beatty for instructions.

(b) The "KONIGSBERG" bearing the German emissaries, arriving under escort.

(c) Von Meurer comes aboard the "QUEEN ELIZABETH."

2. GERMAN FLEET IN FIRTH OF FORTH

Germany's Armada Ours: Greatest Naval Surrender in History of the World takes place in the Firth of Forth.

3. U-BOATS SURRENDER

End of Hun pirates. The inglorious surrender of U-Boats at Harwich. The U-boats seen at break of day out at Sea from a British Air-ship.

The KING ABOARD the QUEEN ELIZABETH; Honours for Beatty's Men.

4. ZEEBRUGGE TO-DAY

WHAT THE BRITISH NAVY ACHIEVED.

The Immortal Story of Zeebrugge.

A Chapter of Britain's Naval History that will Live through all Time.

The Mole to-day, showing how the British Navy had made the Hun Defences a veritable hell on earth. The Mail-boat BRUSSELLS commanded by Captain Fryatt who was murdered by the Huns, lies sunk off the Mole. It was on April 22nd and 23rd, 1918, that our small forces, with unsurpassed bravery attacked this nest of U-Boats. The complete success of the Blockade is patent from the positions of the IPHIGENIA and INTREPID across the channel where a British Submarine tore through the Mole and destroyed strong enemy defences. The White Ensign flutters on the gallant THETIS.

5. BRITISH IN DENAIN

6. PRINCE OF WALES IN LIBERATED TOWN

7. VICTORY SCENES IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

8. THE KING IN GREATER LONDON

9. BRITISH CITIZENS IN LILLE.

Scenes after 4 YEARS' Captivity.

10. SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH SOLDIER

Characteristic Scenes on Western Front.

(a) BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVES GERMAN NAVY SURRENDERS THANKSGIVING FOR VICTORY

Their Majesties attend Parade Service at Wellington Barracks.

(b) BASINGSTOKE'S VICTORY PAGEANT

(c) THE ARMISTICE

American Troops Leaving the Trenches (Issued under the auspices of the American Government.)

(d) FULL SPEED AHEAD

Allied Fleet Passing through the Dardanelles

(e) CONSTANTINOPLE!

Occupied by British and Indian Troops.

(f) THE LAST ÆRIAL FIGHT

Fritz attacks an American Observation Balloon (Issued under the auspices of the American Government.)

(g) THE LAST CHARGE

Canadians Welcome their V. C. Comrades

SCENES FROM THE CLOUDS.

(h) PURSUING RETREATING GERMANS

American Engineers clearing blocked Roads for the Artillery and Tanks.

(Issued under the auspices of the American Government.)

(i) KING & QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS'

JOYFUL ENTRY INTO BRUGES.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGER—JAMES McGRATH

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Bryant Washburn

IN A NEW PATHE BOXING COMEDY

"Twenty-One"

He didn't find himself till he cut loose from the apronstrings of his aunt

BUT THEN OH! —BOY!

He waked them all up except his pugilistic opponent, and him

HE PUT TO SLEEP!

In addition this Fine Sporting Comedy

LUKE'S LATEST YELL!

"IT'S A WILD LIFE"

"IT'S A WILD LIFE"

COMING!

The Film version of the famous War Comedy

"The Better 'Ole"

"The Better 'Ole"

"The Better 'Ole"

Or the Romance of "'OLE BILL"

THE EXCELSIOR

Owners: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

General Manager—JAMES McGRATH.

Commencing Monday—Jan. 20th

LAURA GUERITE'S REVUE COMPANY

In a repertoire of Spectacular Revues invented and produced by Laura Guerite and presented by a Company of

22 ARTISTS 22

INCLUDING

GEORGE ROSS

The Great "Scratcher" Comedian

and

BEAUTY CHORUS

Full repertoire will be published later.

BOOKING FROM TUESDAY NEXT AT ROSE & Co.

YOUR FAVOURITE PICTURE PALACE

THE MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

presents this week

The Second Instalment Eps. 3, 4, 5 of the first Paramount Mystery Serial

Who Is Number One?

featuring the dainty Star

KATHLEEN CLIFFORD

Who faces big problems, meets and resists strong temptations and flashes bravely to a triumphant end.

If you have missed the first Instalment start it to-day.

Also

a two-reel comedy with

THE FAMOUS FATTY

Time and Prices as usual.

Prize show on Tues. the 14th instant at 5-15

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay, LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

MISS PEARL WHITE IN

Pathe's Greatest and Best Serial

The House of Hate.

11th Episode

"HAUNTS OF EVIL"

12th Episode

"FLASHES IN THE DARK"

PATHE GAZETTE, Latest.

SOUTH-EASTERN TEXAS Travel.

"ON THE JUMP"

Comic by Luke.

TIME:—7, 8.45 and 10-30 p.m. daily. Matinee Every Saturday and Sunday at 5 p.m.

Extra Show every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

Boxes to Seat 4 Rs. 8. Balcony sofa seat Rs. 2.

Balcony Seats Rs. 1-8. Reserved Class Re. 1. 1st Cls. Ans. 8, 2nd Cls. Ans. 4. 3rd Cls. Ans. 2.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p. m.

THE SERIAL CHAPTER OF A THOUSAND THRILLS

"THE LASS OF THE LUMBERLAND"

FEATURING

HELEN HOLMES

HELEN HOLMES

THE MOST DARE-DEVIL WOMAN IN PICTURES

"AN ORGY OF SENSATION AND FOOLHARDY STUNTS"

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 11.

Unsettled conditions in western Himalayas disappeared. Some light snow reported from Kashmir. Rainfall continued locally in Bihar, Chota Nagpur. Ranchi had three-quarters inch and Gaya a half.

Forecast.—Dry weather generally.

SIMLA, Jan. 12.

The only rain reported is a light fall at Pendra. The temperature is appreciably above the normal from Bengal to the east of the Central Provinces.

Forecast:—No great change.

The unsettled conditions in the north have disappeared and fine clear weather prevails except in the west of the Central Provinces. Temperature has been lower, especially at night, in the Deccan, the Central Provinces and the Punjab.

Dry weather is likely to continue.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th Jan. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.941 Inch.
Temperature of Air	73.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65.2 "
Dew Point	60.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.631 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	81.5 "
Minimum do.	65.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N.ENE.NNW.NW
Movement of Wind do. do.	172 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.
	Jan.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Sat.	11	m 5	49	26 0	11	0	50a	17 2
		7	42a	26 3				
Sun.	12	m 7	5	25 8	12	m 1	41	21 3
		8	58a	27 3		1	55a	16 6
Mon.	13	m 8	18	25 10	13	m 2	54	20 8
		9	40a	28 4		2	50a	15 11
Tues.	14	m 9	24	26 3	14	m 3	55	19 10
		10	36a	29 2		3	40a	15 6
Wed.	15	m 10	21	26 8	15	m 4	46	19 0
		11	19a	29 9		4	26a	15 3
Thur.	16	m 11	11	27 1	16	m 5	31	18 4
		11	58a	30 0		5	8a	15 3
Fri.	17	m 11	56	27 4	17	m 6	11	17 9
						5	47a	15 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 11 (Saturday)	Sunrise	7h. 14m.	Sunset	6h. 18m.
" 12 (Sunday)	"	7h. 15m.	"	6h. 19m.
" 13 (Monday)	"	7h. 15m.	"	6h. 20m.
" 14 (Tuesday)	"	7h. 15m.	"	6h. 20m.
" 15 (Wednesday)	"	7h. 15m.	"	6h. 21m.
" 16 (Thursday)	"	7h. 15m.	"	6h. 22m.
" 17 (Friday)	"	7h. 15m.	"	6h. 22m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 19th Jan. 2d. 19h. 54. 1m. p.m.; First quarter 9d. 4h. 25-2m. p.m. Full Moon 16d. 2h. 14 4m p.m.; Last quarter 24d. 0h. 53. 0m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 11th January, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore; night temperature is slightly or moderately below normal except in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is lower than usual in the west of the division. Day temperature is above the average at most stations; night temperature is also in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Jaipur. Humidity is largely below normal except in south Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect at Jacobabad and Mount Abu; night temperature is above the average in north-east Rajputana; elsewhere it is normal or below normal, the deficiency being considerable in upper Sind and north-west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear except at Indore. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature remains in defect at Surat; night temperature has decreased and is now below normal at several stations, the deficiency at Bhuj amounting to 11 degrees.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the southern half of the division and above it in the north-west. Temperature has decreased generally, but is still in excess in the eastern half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in the south Konkan. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal at some stations. Day temperature is above the average in the south Bombay Deccan and east Hyderabad; night temperature has decreased and is now about normal throughout.

General Remarks. Weather has been dry.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Jan. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	70.0	58.6	87	3.40		—2.42
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	68.2	37.7	56	0.07		—0.28
Rawalpindi	63.4	34.8	77	2.06		+0.16
Lahore	62.9	35.6	93	0.56		—0.19
Amritsar	60.7	34.5	72	0.06		—0.53
Hissar	68.7	42.5	60	1.16		—0.07
Ambala	68.7	42.9	51	0.05		—0.78
Delhi	69.7	47.1				
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	74.4	50.6	59	0.05		—0.53
Mainpuri	70.9	43.1	93	0.08		—0.74
Jhansi	73.9	46.8	53	1.00		+0.44
Cawnpore	77.2	48.9	89	0.11		—0.81
Allahabad	78.5	52.4	73	0.08		—0.79
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	69.5	34.8	50	0.14		—0.10
Karachi	73.8	53.0	83	0.40		+0.10
Ajmer	72.8	50.1	36	0		—0.58
Jaipore	70.3	35.2	28	0		—0.47
Kotah	77.2	52.6	50	0.20		—0.19
Mount Abu	62.0	46.4	40	0		—0.41
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
Veri—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhuj	73.0	42.7	53	0		—9.13
Dwarka	77.4	56.0	63	0		—0.05
Veraval	80.8	64.6	46	0		—0.52
Rajkot	82.1	48.5	21	0		—0.32
Bhavnagar Para	85.2	52.0	63	0		—0.27
Surat	80.6	55.3	28	0		—0.28
Ahmedabad	83.2	53.3	39	0		—0.18
Deesa	86.9	50.4	25	0		—0.18
Neemuch	78.0	44.0	46	0.07		—0.32
Indore	81.4	48.4	52	0.23		—0.46
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.7	53.5	73	1.30		+0.21
Saugor	77.9	56.7	68	1.32		+0.08
Hoshangabad	81.5	50.8	81	2.17		+1.02
Khandwa	84.9	51.2	49	0.02		—0.30
Akola	87.9	53.0	37	1.62		+0.24
Amraoti	87.6	55.8	34	1.64		+0.27
Nagpur	83.1	57.4	49	2.23		+0.73
Chanda	83.5	58.0	47	0.34		—0.78
Raipur	87.2	61.4	56	0.71		—0.01
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.5	66.5	70	0.09		—0.47
Ratnagiri	84.1	62.9	65	3.41		+2.54
Marmugao	83.0		90	3.01		+1.81
Karwar	86.5	66.6	94	4.58		+2.65
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Nasgaon	87.4	49.2	45	0.15		—0.77
Ahmednagar	88.6	52.3	37	0.55		—0.57
Poona	87.4	51.8	66	1.16		+0.07
Sholapur	90.5	59.1	38	1.41		—0.05
Bijapur	89.0	57.2	38	0.53		—0.83
Belgaum	87.0	55.8	67	4.28		+2.49
Aurangabad	84.7	54.8	37	1.25		+0.23
Nizamabad (Radur)	92.7	57.2	22	2.33		+1.58
Hyderabad	86.8	60.6	65	2.79		+1.77
MALABAR AND CUTCH—						
Mangalore	87.6	73.7	72	6.60		+3.18
Calicut	85.7	73.5	80	13.61		+7.87
Cochin	88.7	75.1	78	10.12		+4.90
Colombo	87.8	71.6	92	9.67		—9.70
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.5	65.8	93	16.65		+10.51
Pellary	91.1	60.5	60	6.01		+3.33
Cuddapah	87.2	64.9	74	6.58		+1.90
Madras	88.8	67.8	85	50.12		+30.35
Bangalore	85.4	57.6	84	7.78		+4.55
Coimbatore	88.2	67.0	80	12.07		+7.15
Trichinopoly	88.4	67.8	73	13.89		+5.82
Negapatam	81.7	68.8	88	42.23		+13.73

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 11th January, 1919, was 30.168 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according gas the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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Specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele. Tumour, Vericocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide.

Rs. 2-8 per oz. phial lb. bottle Rs. 30.

DIABETES

Wonderful specific for Diabetes is the surest an most effective remedy will cure these, diseases of any nature and of any standing period radically and save you from premature death. Price Rs. 4 per phial.

V. I. Stephen, Hyderabad, (Sind.)

I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele and a specific which cured me radically.

G. BROTHERS (C).

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Public Accountant.

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Best English Lathes from 6' to 28'
Heavy type Planing Machines.
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Radial Drilling Machines.
Middle Size Drilling Machines.
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Spinning Machineries of all descriptions.
Gins & Cotton Presses.
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 30 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 80 B.H.P.
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72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Jan. 11.

The Marwadi Bazar opened at Rs. 643 for fully good Broach April May and advanced to Rs. 648½, then fluctuating between Rs. 646 and Rs. 644, and improving to Rs. 647½. There was little business doing. Later on the position was much the same, rates ruling between Rs. 646 and Rs. 647½, quiet but steady. The bazar closing piece was Rs. 649. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 651 and after fluctuations closed at under.

For ready cotton the demand continues small. Prices are irregular.

We give below the rates fixed by the Cotton Committee for the settlement.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	..	April-May	654
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	..	Dec.-Jan.	505
Fine M. G. Oomras	..	"	530

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

SETTLEMENT RATES 11TH JAN. 1919.

			Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	..	April-May	647
" " Bengal	..	Jan.	498
" " "	..	March	508
Fine M. G. Comras	..	Jan.	875
" " "	..	March	8755
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	..	Jan.	53
" " "	..	March	545

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p m., on 10th Jan. 1919.

Cotton	19,216 bales.
Wheat	10,617 Cwts.
Linseed	13,503 "
Rape, etc.	905 "
Gingellyseed	6,946 "
Poonjyseed	205 "
Groundnuts	7,241 "
Castorseed	3,299 "
Rice	10,163 "
Myrabollams	1,512 "
Cottonseed	3,453 "
Mowraseed	296 "
Gram	957 "
Jowar	1,639 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

	Bales.
G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1918 to 28 h Dec. 1918	15,579
B. B. & C.I. Railway from 1st September 1918 to 21st Dec. 1918	24,704

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Jan. 12.—5-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms: Rs. as p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. as p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	77 0 0	11 5 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	76 0 0	11 4 0
" Karachi Bazzar	76 0 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 4 0
" Cawnpore	11 1 0	11 5 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 4 0
" Thin	12 8 0	12 14 0
Teeseed White 85-15	105 0 0	----
" Gajar 75-25	95 0 0	----
" Gajar 50-50	80 0 0	----
" Black	80 0 0	----
Poppyseed, White	15 12 0	16 4 0
Groundnuts	67 0 0	----
Mowraseed	7 4 0	----
Barley	49 0 0	----

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 12th.

	Rate per 1-6 Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 0 0
Shapurji No. 10	0 15 12
Simplex No. 10	0 15 12
Currimbhais No. 12½	1 1 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 14 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 12th.

	Market Rates:
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
Bank Demand	1 6 1
Bank Acceptance 5 m/s.	1 6 6½
Fcs. Demand	1834
American Dollars	2794
Hongkong	1234
Shanghai	243
Japan	144½
Singapore	157½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, January, 11th.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 30-14.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5, 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/6, 13/32.
D. D. on France Fr 194.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Fr. 202.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 145.
60 D/st. Japan, Rs. 141½
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 223½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 343.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 157-8.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 1929-47, 91.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 98½.
4 per cent. Conversion loan, 83.
4 per cent. Terminable loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Paper, 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 92.

The following are the Bank Rates:—

Bank of Bombay	... 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal	... 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras	... 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady with limited business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2070, Swan 622-8, Simplex 725, Shahpurji 126-4, Pearls 560, New Greats 335, Madhowji 2110, Luxmi Cotton 1650, Kohinoor 1245, Currimbhoy 347-8, Kastoor chand 1080, Ind. Bleaching 170, Finlay 502-8, Fazulbhoy 735, David617-8, Crescent 225, Colaba 1,530, Century 420, Nagpur 2,305, B. Cotton 620, B. Uniteds 925, B. Dyeing 1,435, Bundi 27, Katni ord. 262-8, Katni Defd. 1,395, Tata New Defd. 435, p, Tata Old. Defd. 1,152-8, Tata Ord. 240, Shivrajpur 39, Alcocks 870, B. Burma 837-8, B. Steam 337-8, Tata Hyro. 1,190.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,060, Swan 620, Simplex 721, Shahpurji 186-8, Pearls 560, New Great Madhowji 2,110, Kohinoor 1,247-8, Currimbhoy 347-8, Kastoorchand 1,080, Ind. Bleaching 170, Finlay 500, Fazulbhoy 7 Century 420, Nagpur 2,305, By. Cotton David 615, Crescent 222-8, Colaba 1,5 B. Dyeing 1,435, Bundi 27, Katni Ord. 26 Katni Defd. 1,395, Tata new Defd. 435, Tata Old Defd. 1,150, Tata Ord. 237-8, Shivrajpur 39, Alcocks 870, By. Burma 835, By. Tramway 435, By. Steam 335, Tata Hydro. 1,190.

PIECE-GOODS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

A steady tone has prevailed in the Cotton Market since yesterday and values of most of the standard counts have remained unchanged. There have been inquiries as to prices for various cloths, but these have not resulted in free buying, as sellers have been asking for higher prices. Dealers have been nosing out as they realise that any pressure to sell would weaken rates without bringing about business. Deliveries have been moderate. Some merchants have been busy settling up accounts, as sellers do not wish to prolong the matter after granting concessions to buyers to settle up the disputes. A better feeling has been noticeable in 43 inches by 39 yards Grey Shirtings which have advanced by a rupee per piece. 45 inches Red End Shirtings have been scarce and fetch good value. White shirtings have been in better enquiry. 58 inches by 20 yards Red End white mulls have appreciated in value and some parcels have changed hands. 38 inches by 18 yards superior class of Nainsooks have improved by twelve annas per piece. The Manchester Market has been nominally steady, as there has been nothing to tempt them to give way. Requests for cancelling orders have been given short shrift. Some importing firms are not at all anxious for fresh business, as they have sold for months ahead and would rather be glad to see regular deliveries being taken of the old contracts as soon as the goods arrive here. Goods bought at top prices are still to arrive in which it is feared that dealers will be heavy losers.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 11.

S.S. Linga—Hobday, Karachi, Jan. 9.
S.S. Nankin—Manley, London, Dec. 19.
S.S. City of Hankow—Hannafords, New

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 12.

S.S. City of Lincoln:—Henderson, Liverpool, York, Oct. 10.
S.S. Nayoya—Garwood, London, etc.
S.S. Tientsin—Richel, Hongkong.
S.S. Dovre—Siqueland, Bangkok.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. Hobday, in harbour on Saturday from Karachi port she left on 9th instant, with a cargo and passengers.

S.S. Tientsin:—The W. and A. Graham Coy's steamer Tientsin, 1,227 tons, Captain R. Richel, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Hongkong via Singapore, with ballast.

S.S. Dovre:—The Wallace Coy's steamer Dovre, 732 tons, Captain I. Siqueland, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with ballast.

S.S. City of Lincoln:—The City Line steamer City of Lincoln, 3,783 tons, Captain A. Henderson, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Colombo, with a general cargo.

S.S. Nankin:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer Nankin, 4,251 tons, Captain G. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she left on 19th instant, with mail, a general cargo and 91 passengers.

S.S. City of Hankow:—The steamer City of Hankow, 5,359 tons, Captain W. J. Hannafords, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, which port she left on 10th October, with a general cargo.

The following vessel began to load on Saturday, steamer Castalia for Liverpool, etc.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 11th January, 1919.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Dates*	Agents.
	PRINCES DOCK.				
B	Kofuku Maru	3385	Japan	14-1-19	O S K
C & E	Golconda Gate	3016	N F	16-1-19	M M &
A & S	Motomi Maru	9021	Japan	15-1-19	N Y K
F	Taroba	6309	Africa	N F	M M &
G	Lunka	956	N F	N F	D R I M
M	Dauvesin		N F	N F	H M S
A	Shahjaha	1403	N F	N F	T M & Co
P	City of Manchester	3566	Karachi	N F	K Raja & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Courland	760	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Indravati	518	N F	N F	D B I M
	Kaveri	563	N F	N F	B S N Co
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.				
	Hwahkim	1777	N F	N F	J Hankey & Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
1	Crosby Hall	2597	N York	N F	W & A Graham & Co
2	Umbilla	8195	Durban		T M & Co
3	Ban Hong Leong	710	Busra	15-1-19	M M & co
4	Celebes Maru	4367	Kobe	14-1-19	O S K Kaisha
5	Kowek	2363	Suez	15-1-19	T Morrison & Co
7	Dara	3083	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
9	Heishin Maru	2276	Kobe	18-1-19	N Y Kaisha
10	Scinula	3253	Liverpool	N F	W & A Graham & Co
12	Kenkon Maru No. 3	2257		N F	H S Shustary & Co
15	Zafari	2827	P. Gulf	N F	H S Shustary
16	Shustmar	1718		Suez	F G B N Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Linga	958	Karachi	12-1-19	M M & Co
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
1	Northbrook	2067	N F	N F	D R I M
2	F. Perdinan	2806	N F	N F	D R I M
3	Barosa	1999	N F	N F	D R I M
4	Pen akota	2215	Suez	13-1-19	M M & Co
5	Tobelok	2643	N F	N F	D R I M
6	Castalia	4063	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
7	Manora	4951	London	18-1-19	M M & Co
9	Ellora	2567	N F	N F	M M & Co
10	P Herdijk	1810	Busra	14-1-19	D R I M
13	Querimba	4937	N F	15-1-19	M M & Co
14	Kejang	1286	N F	N F	D R I M
15	Palamcotta	2208		N F	N F M M & Co
	Jelly end Vita	4691	Busra	14-1-19	M M & C
	HUGHES DRY DOCK.				
	S'Jacob	2988	N F	N F	D R I M

*Probable date of departure.

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(7)	Rye House Plot in 4 vols.	3 0
(8)	May Middleton in 2 vols.	1 8
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(10)	Seamstress in 2 vols	1 0
(11)	Coral Island in 4 vols.	3 0
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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

LANDLORD V. TENANT.

RETROSPECTIVE FORCE OF RENT ACT.

Morarjee Goculdas & Co. a firm (appellants) v. The Asian Commercial Assurance Co. Ld. (Respondents).

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Hayward)

In the above suit which came before the Court in appeal from the judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, their Lordships delivered the following judgment reversing that of Mr. Justice Beaman, and decreeing the plaintiffs' claim. The fact of the case as well as the contentions of the parties appear from the judgment of which the following is the full text:—

JUDGMENT.

As a result of negotiations which commenced in December, 1917, the plaintiffs took a lease from Sir Mahomad Yusuf of his premises in Church Gate Street consisting of a storied house on the 6th of February, 1918.

By the lease the plaintiffs became entitled to the premises for 20 years at a rent of Rs. 6,500 per annum for the first 10 years and Rs. 7,000 for the second ten years with an option of renewal for another seven years at the same rent and by the lease they acquired the benefit of all subsisting tenancies.

Their object in taking the house was to utilise the 4th floor as an office for their firm. At the date of the lease it was held by the defendants on a monthly tenancy and the plaintiffs arranged with Sir Mahomad Yusuf to give notice to quit on the 31st March to the defendants as the plaintiff's tenure was to commence on the 1st of April. Accordingly such notice to quit was given to the defendants on the 18th of February.

They did not, however, quit at the commencement of the plaintiffs' tenure, therefore they were not in lawful occupation of the 4th floor. They were trespassers. On the 10th of April the Bombay Rent Act, II of 1918 came into force and on the same day the plaintiffs filed this suit for possession of the 4th floor. The defendants contend that under the Rent Act they cannot be ejected. They rely upon sec. 9 which so far as is material is as follows:—

"No order for the recovery of possession of any premises shall be made so long as the tenant pays or is ready and willing to pay rent to the full extent allowable by this Act and performs the conditions of the tenancy Provided that nothing in this section shall apply where the premises are reasonably and *bona fide* required by the landlord either for the erection of buildings or for his own occupation."

The plaintiffs reply that the premises are reasonably required by them for their own occupation.

The learned judge after a consideration of the evidence adduced by the plaintiffs held that it would be unwarrantable to throw the slightest suspicion upon the honesty of their motives in taking the lease of the 6th February, by which I understand him to mean that although they had not made out a very strong case of inconvenience in their former premises they did *bona fide* require the 4th floor for their own occupation. It seems to me that on this point there can hardly be two opinions. The plaintiffs are paying to their lessor for a long term a rent much higher than that he was already receiving and this coupled with their evidence as to the inadequacy of their present office accommodation convinces me that they reasonably and *bona fide* require the 4th floor for their own occupation. It is indisputable that plaintiffs fall within the terms of the definition of "landlord" in the Rent Act. Sec. 2 (c) for they are the persons entitled to recover rent for the premises. The learned judge, however, held that their lessor did not require to occupy the premises and therefore could not by assigning a reversion to the 4th floor confer the right to claim to occupy that portion of the house.

NO RETROSPECTIVE FORCE.

Whether that argument would be tenable if the landlord had assigned his reversion after the Act came into force is a question which does not arise in this case, for the landlord had parted with his rights for 20 years and the defendants' tenancy had been determined before the Act came into force and I find it impossible to hold that the Act had any retrospective force in limiting the operation of prior transfers. The plaintiffs were the 'landlords' when the Act came into force and I cannot find in sec. 9 or in any other part of the Act, anything to prevent them from exercising the rights reserved to landlords by sec. 9 (2).

The defendants besides relying on the provisions of the Rent Act contend in their written statement that they are entitled to specific performance of a lease of the 4th floor from Sir Mahomad Yusuf for 5 years. Their evidence however negatives any such claim. It shows that they had a lease prepared and stamped to take the 4th floor from Sir Mahomad Yusuf in November 1917, for 5 years at Rs. 200 per month, but owing to some conversations with Sir Mahomad Yusuf's agent they abandoned the idea of a lease and agreed to pay Rs. 175 per month on the understanding that they would not be evicted. Assuming the story of the promise or understanding that there would be no eviction is true, it cannot prejudice the plaintiffs, who, admittedly, had no notice of any such understanding. The defendants may have some right of action against Sir Mahomad Yusuf but they have no defence to the plaintiff's claim for possession under his registered lease.

SIR D. E. WACHA'S POSITION.

A further point was made that the plaintiffs were not entitled to sue as the firm of Morarjee Goculdas and Co. includes Sir Dinshaw Wacha who is not a party plaintiff. That gentleman has deposed that though a partner he has no interest in the financial side of this firm or in the lease in question. He is I infer a salaried partner only, and therefore not a necessary party to a suit such as this. We set aside the decree of the lower court and pass a decree for the plaintiffs for possession as prayed. Rs. 165 per month from 1st April 1918, till delivery of possession as compensation for use and occupation, with costs through out on the defendants.

Mr. Weldon and Mr. Desai appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Kanga and the Advocate-General appeared for the respondents.

COTTON AGENT IN TROUBLE.

SIMULTANEOUS CRIMINAL AND INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

Nagindas Tribhovandas—Applicant (Orig. accused) v. Kalidas Dwarkadas—Opponent (Orig. complainant)

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was a Criminal application for revision against the decision of the First Class Magistrate of Surat refusing to postpone the Criminal proceedings against the applicant pending before him till the Insolvency Proceedings against the applicant were finally decided.

The facts of the case are as follow:

The opponent Kalidas Dwarkadas filed a complaint against the present applicant in the Court of the First Class Magistrate at Surat charging the applicant with cheating and fraudulent transfer of properties under Secs. 417, 421, 422 and 424 I. P. C.

The complainant in his complaint stated that there was a firm of the name of Pa-Varajdas Vijbhukhandas Bharatia at Nanavat in Surat, the proprietor whereof was Seth Gangaram Varajdas. The complainant was the nephe of Seth Gangaram and was doing money lending business under the orders and instructions of Seth Gangaram. The accused Nagindas Tribhovandas was doing the business of Cotton agency and his firm was known as Tribhovandas Dayabhai at Surat. The said firm had been doing for many years the business of purchasing cotton as the Surat agent of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., E. D. Sassoon and Co., Japan Cotton Trading Co., etc. During the current year the above companies having stopped purchasing goods from hire owing to the European war, the firm of Dayabhai Tribhovandas commenced purchasing cotton as agents of other sound merchants of Bombay. As the accused had not got sufficient amount of cash for purchasing cotton in large quantities, he entered into an agreement with the complainant's firm that the complainant's firm should supply him at Surat with all the moneys he might require for effecting purchases of cotton on behalf of his clients and that after forwarding the cotton duly pressed into bales, he should on the very day he got the Railway receipt or on the following day, hand over to the complainant's firm hundis drawn on his Kuls and till then the complainant's firm was to have a lien on the whole of the cotton purchased by him. The amount of the hundis was to be directly recovered by the complainant's firm and the surplus if any, was to remain as a deposit without interest with the firm and to be paid to the accused whenever he required the same.

In the month of Falgun the accused purchased cotton and the complainant supplied moneys and he gave hundis. In that connection a sum of Rs. 11,778 remained payable to the complainant. He did not give hundis for the same, although repeatedly asked to do so. He evaded by saying that the goods were kept *gnamat* (undisposed of) in his warehouse at Broach and that the complainant's lien was still subsisting; and that immediately on his consigning the goods he would deliver hundis for the amount claimed. Subsequently the complainant found out that the cotton on which his lien was said to be still existing was sold off and that the representations that were made by the accused in that connection were all false and fraudulent. The complainant also learnt that the accused had opened a khata in the name of some fictitious person, named Dhirajlal Thakordas and was secretly carrying on business. Moreover he had mortgaged his own dwelling house and other house situate at Haripura and also the office situate at Laldarwaja and that he had absconded from Surat and was hiding himself at Rander or elsewhere. The accused had therefore committed offences under Secs. 417, 491 492 and 494 I. P. C. and should therefore be criminally prosecuted for the same.

APPLICATION TO POSTPONE PROCEEDINGS REJECTED.

The accused made an application to the First Class Magistrate at Surat to postpone the present criminal proceedings against him. In support of the application he urged that certain persons actuated by ill-will had instigated one of his creditors to take proceedings against him under the Provincial Insolvency Act. That the insolvency proceedings were instituted a month before the present complaint was filed and that a Receiver was appointed who had already taken charge of his properties and account books. That the Court will have to inquire in the Insolvency proceedings the *bona fides* or otherwise of certain transfers effected by him and regarding which he was charged by the complainant. That if the trial proceeded the Court will have to go into the whole of the evidence regarding the alleged transfers and also into the accounts which were yet unsettled, and that he would be prejudiced thereby in his trial. If the matters be allowed to be tried in the Insolvency Court the result of the inquiry would be a good guide and be binding upon the Criminal Court.

The learned First Class Magistrate refused to postpone the Criminal proceedings till the Insolvency proceedings were finally decided.

The accused preferred a revisional application to the High Court against the above order.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments on behalf of the applicant observed that the question about the competency of the Criminal Court to entertain the complaint without the sanction of the Insolvency Court was a matter for the Magistrate to determine and refusing to interfere with the lower Court's order at this stage discharged the rule.

Mr. H. C. Covaji with Mr. B. G. Rao appeared on behalf of the applicant. Mr. M. R. Jayakar with Mr. N. K. Mehta appeared for the complainant.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 13TH OF JANUARY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

837-18—Matu J and M, Reina Emily Pryke v William James, Pryke.

ADMIRALTY SUIT.

4-18—Craw B and Co, Messrs James Mackintosh and Co a firm v The Steamship "Hang Bee' and anr.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1498-18— Madh K and Ch, Messrs Shivnarayen Buldeodas a firm v Messrs Bhuderji Javerchand a firm, Daph F and D.

1326-18—Unwalla P and P, Abdul Latif Fakir Mahomed a firm v Pradhan Premji.

1791-18—Moti and Devi, Messrs Madhowdas Govindji a firm v Messrs Bhogilal Ranchod a firm, Khandvalla and Co.

1317-18—Unwalla P and P, Abdul Latiff Fakir Mahomed a firm v Bhimji Pragji.

1318-18— Unwalla P and P, Abdul Latiff Fakir Mahomed a firm v Lukhmidas Nursey.

LONG CAUSES.

123-16—Payne and Co, Foolcorebai widow v Rai Saheb Keshrisingh Rajmal and anr, Daph F and D.

22-18—Shroff and Din, Laxmidas Bhimji a firm v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta D and L.

406-18—Soonderdas and Co, Sidhuram Vasandharam a firm v Dinshaw Namdar Jamas and Co a firm.

S C Ct 804/26128-17—Edg G W and Co, Ramji Bhanji v Jairam Virji.

1261-17—Moti and Devi, Haji Abdulla Haji Tyab v Messrs Narandas Kalianji a firm, Tyabji D and Co

413-18—Mirza M and M, Sorabji Nowroji Gamadia v Byramji Nowroji Gamadia and ors, Mer K and Co. Jeh and S.

468-18—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Amulakhchand Mewaram a firm v Messrs Bhagwandas Dolatram a firm.

1059-16—Matu J and M, Gangadhar Keshowram v Gopaldas Gordhandas, Payne and Co.

614-18—Judah and S, Vithalrao Shivbagoo Alconda v Rao Saheb Moolji Narayer.

368-17—Amin and D, Bai Bhulibai widow and anr v Purshotam Jiwan and anr, Jam R and D.

467-16—Moti and Devi, Ramchand Hurgowan v Desai Hirachand Vanechand a firm and anr, Bhimji and Co, Edg G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

PETITION FOR HEARING.

3-18—In Re Indian Cos Act VII of 13—Sabnis and Gore, In Re The Bijapur Merchants Pressing and Ginning Co Ltd v Kadady Ghandhy and Co Petitioners.

FOR HEARING AN EXCEPTIONS TO COMMERCIAL REPORT.

549-15—Payne and Co, Ichalal Jugmohandas and anr v Kaliandas Jamnadas a firm and ors, Hiralal Th and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1022-15—Vachha and Co, Dwarkaprasad Motiram v Mahomed Umer Haji Alladin, F P Pavri.

665-17—Captain and V, Messrs Bruel and Co a firm v A Mahiarjee, Unwalla P and P.

657-17—Payne and Co, The Bombay Bengal Coal Co a firm v Ramjash Agarwalla Wadia G and Co.

483-18—C P D'Cunha and Co, Messrs Ibrahimji Habibulla and Co a firm v Kapurchand Venichand a firm.

794-17—Little and Co, Bai Zinaboo binte Abdul Husein v Dawoodbhai Abdulkadar Basrai and anr, Mehta D and L.

904-17—Surajmal and Co, Seth Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Sarupchand Hukumchand a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

131-18—Dastur and Co, Behram Noshirwan Irani v Alimahomed Mahomedali Natha and ors, Amin and D, Payne and Co.

133-18—Ard H D and Co, Gulam Hoosein Isaji Tajbhoy v Haji Aba Haji Noor Mahomed Kassam, Unwalla P and P.

135-18—Mulla and Mullah, Joosab Abba and or v Haji Mahomed Jiva and Co a firm M B Chothia.

144-18—Mulla and Mulla, Messrs Ismail Dossa and Co a firm v Vallabhdas Naranji Bhimji and Co.

153-18—Ard H D and Co, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd v The Bhiwani Cotton Spg and Mfg Mills Co Ltd, Kanga and S.

167-18—Payne and Co, Monghibai widow v Vasanji Bhimji and anr, Bhimji and Co.

168-18—Mulla and Mulla, Mathuradas Manji v Messrs Pragdas Bhudem a firm Vachha and Co.

170-18—Ard H D and Co, Messrs Parmanandas Cursondas a firm v Makanji Govindji & ors, Ard H D & Co, Sham M and H.

175-18—Mulla and Mulla, Messrs Sale and Ibrahim Abdulla Al Fazal a firm v Maganlal Kalianji, Ragh N and Co.

58-18—Malvi M R and Co, Ganeshmal Chhoturam and ors v Lachminarayen Jethmal, Madh K and Ch.

111-18—Captain and V, Wadilal Sarabhai a firm v Sale Mahomed bin Sale Essa El Hamadi, Mulla and Mulla.

1841-18—Vachha and Co, Jainarayen Nagarmal v Bhagwandas Gordhandas a firm, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS

1865-18—Pandia and Co, Padkaji Nathaji a firm v Balkrishna Govind Ambekar.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

In Re Indian Cos Act VII of 1913—Payne and Co, In Re The Colaba Press Co Ltd and reduced v The Colaba Press Co Ltd and reduced, petitioners, Parties concerned, 1 order.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSE.

723-17—Unwalla P nd P, Samarathbai widow v Kashiprasad Banarasi prasad, Malvi M R and Co. Part heard by B N J 10-9-18.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1086-18—Hiralal Th and Co, Messrs Haji Gani Sumar a firm v Khimji Assur Virji Pandia and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

162-17—Ard H D and Co, R D Sethna and anr v The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson.

1241-17—Matubhai J and M, Bogra Anwari a firm v Balkram Keshomal a firm, Mehta D and L.

84-18—Mehta D and L, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Messrs Narotam Motichand a firm, Jam R and D.

85-18—Hiralal Th and Co (for a pauper), Bai Ratiats v Lakkmidas Goculdas, Amin and Desai.

94-18—Payne and Co, Lalji Lakhmidas and anr v The National Benefit Assurance Co Ltd, Little and Co.

101-18—Cantain and V, Monji Walji v Khimchand Harakhchand and ors.

1364-17—Motichand and D, Chotalal Manmohan a firm v Dharamsi Ratansi a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

S C Ct 12/286-18—Mehta D and L, Byramji Hormusji v Tulsidas Lalobhoy Mody, Edg G W and Co.

207-18—Pandia and Co, Ramlal Ganeshprasad v Walji Ebji, Bhai K and G.

1395-17—Pandia and Co, Messrs Bhukandas Motilal and Co a firm v Laxmidas Gordhandas Tejpal, Moti and D.

13-12-17—Malvi M R and Co, Narsinghdas Mohanlal and ors v Messrs Hiralal Ramgopal a firm, Men K and Co.

1437-17—Purmanand and Co, B N Lang, Official Assignee v Soni Khimji Tribhowan and ors, Khandvalla and Co.

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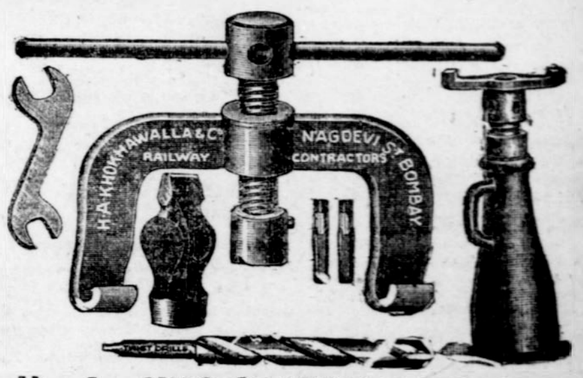

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ELEMENTS OF INDIAN MERCANTILE LAW

BY SOHRAB R. DAVAR, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Principal of the Davar's College of Commerce, Final Examination Certificat holder of the Incorporated Accountants and the Chartered Secretaries (London) Examiner in Commerce to the University of Bombay and the Mysore Government Author of Higher Accounting with Auditing Notes, etc.

Rs. 6-8

The work deals with the subject of Mercantile Law in general through the medium of separate chapters distinguishing the Indian Law and Mercantile Practice from that of England. The chapters treat on Contracts, Bailment, Mortgages, Partnership, Sale of Goods, Company Law, Insurance, Shipping, Negotiable Instruments and Bills of Exchange, Limitations, Stamp Act, Liquidation, etc., etc.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. Heishein Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m.

Mails for Seychelles East African Expeditionary Force, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Indian Mathematical Society's Conference, Elphinstone College, 8 a.m. to 11 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre, Frawley Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre, Cinema, 6.30, 8.15 and 10 p.m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m

New Alexandra: 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10.30.

BAND AT PRINCESS GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1013th G. I. P. Rly. Bn. (G. D. F.) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this evening at 6-15 p.m.

PANDHARPUR ORPHANAGE

Mr. Devidas Parbhudas Kothari has given G. P. notes of Rs. 100 each as donation towards the Orphanage in memory of his daughter Mrs. Lilavatibai Tribhovandas who died on the 5th August 1918.

SHRI BABDEV FAIR.

The annual fair of Shri Babdeo will be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 15th, 16th, and 17th instant at Sninoi Chawl, Shamset Street, near M. J. Cloth Market.

DADAR NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS

Those intending to become new volunteers of the corps, as well as those wishing to attend and learn drills only, should at once enlist their names in the corps office Goregaonker Buildings, Dadar, before the 30th instant.

"WHO IS MR. LAKHMIDAS TAIRSEE?"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was very much surprised to read in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 11th instant, a correspondence headed "Who is Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee?" under the signature of Mr. C. N. Wadia. I should like to reply to the correspondent as follows:—

It is the misfortune of Mr. Wadia not to know such an important personage as Mr. Tairsee who is a moving spirit in the city of Bombay. I know as a matter of fact that there is hardly a person connected with the Mill Industry or labour who does not know the famous and philanthrophic Bhatia leader of the City of Bombay. It is all right for Mr. Wadia not to know Mr. Tairsee but to pretend an ignorance about Mr. Tairsee and even about his bare name to say the least exhibits pitiable and incredible ignorance on the part of a person who is the Chairman of the Millowners' Association. It is one of the bureaucratic tricks of not recognising the peoples' trusted leaders, but had Mr. Wadia entrusted the full settlement of the labour trouble of the Century Mills to Mr. Tairsee, the present unfortunate labour strike could have been easily averted. It would not be out of place to tell Mr. Wadia alone, as the other citizens very well know Mr. Tairsee on account of his many sided activities, that Mr. Tairsee is too well-known and important a man to need the introduction of any one.

To enumerate the public services rendered by Mr. Tairsee would be an insult to him and to the people for whom he has worked. There is hardly a Committee or an association or a movement of public utility where Mr. Tairsee has not figured.

I am sure this will satisfy Mr. Wadia and the like of him who are concerned with the labour problem. It is not too late even now to entrust this present strike trouble to Mr. Tairsee and Mr. Wadia will realise *who Mr. Tairsee is*, and repent for not knowing and hearing of him.—Yours, etc.,

BAPOOBHAI B. DESAI.

Bombay, January, 12th, 1919.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

SESSIONS IN BOMBAY.

The following is the programme of the sessions of the Indian Science Congress in Bombay this week:—

Monday, January 13th at 6 p.m.—Presidential address by Lt.-Colonel Sir Leonard Rogers, C.I.E., I.M.S. This will take place in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the Royal College of Science, Mayo Road, Bombay. (The Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital, Bombay).

Tuesday, January 14th at 6-30 p.m.—"The Life-History of a Star" by Dr. Gilbert T. Walker, Director-General of Observatories in India.

Thursday January 16th, in the same Hall at 6-30 p.m.,—Public Lecture by Mr. C. V. Raman, M.A., on "Waves in the Air and in the Aether."

Friday, January 17th Public Lecture "Tactics against Insects" by Mr. F. M. Howlett.

MR. A. C. BOSE.

NEW FELLOW OF CHEMICAL SOCIETY

Mr. A. C. Bose who has recently been elected a fellow of the Chemical Society, is a graduate of the University of Michigan, U.S.A. He was formerly a Chemist of the Carnegie Steel Company at their Homestead Works. He came back from America in 1914 and has been with the Tata Iron and Steel Company since his return.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION

RESPONSIBILITY OF VOTERS.

We have received the following from the Hon. Secretaries, Municipal Reform Association, Bombay:—

As the triennial General Elections of Municipal Councillors will take place on the 27th instant, different Institutions and Associations should nominate their own candidates in order to facilitate the work of an ordinary voter to record his voice in favour of the right candidates, who would really represent the cause of the people and would be responsible to them so that people will have no occasion to say that their wishes are not carried out by those elected by them in the present ways, according to which candidates stand by themselves and canvass votes independently and some through influence and by money. This practice must give way to the new one of first nominating candidates by different bodies and then giving them full support at the poll. The present system of voting does not directly or indirectly make an individual candidate responsible to his whole electorate. The greatest work that in most cases a candidate does once in three years is to canvass votes from individual persons and as soon as an election is over, he reserves his energies for the next election. This is his record of Municipal work for the good of the people.

The people have now an opportunity to show that they will elect the right candidate in whom they have confidence, according to their free will and will not be influenced by anybody. So what they should do is to form unions, select such candidates irrespective of any caste or community who will not sacrifice the interests of the people for their personal gains and should try to see that they are elected. The people should begin to take interest in elections by giving up the old ways of recording votes in favour of a candidate without knowing his views or enquiring what work he did and how he had voted on important questions affecting the people's interests if he is already a Councillor or without knowing his past records before he can be safely trusted to represent them on the Corporation. Voters should realise their responsibility that they are actually delegating their authority to a candidate when they vote in his favour in the above fashion. They should not keep this out of their mind at the time of voting as most of them have been doing up till now through ignorance.

If people were to lose this opportunity of sending the right men to the Corporation and if the elected members of the Corporation were not to respect the wishes of the people, as soon as they have secured their seats, the fault will lie with the people in not returning the right sort of men, who would boldly and fearlessly represent the views of the people.

MR. H. P. MODY AND THE TOWN HALL MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read Mr. H. P. Mody's letter in your to-day's issue and am really surprised at the amusing attempt he has made in defending his conduct with respect to the last Town Hall "meeting." Either he was aware of the fact that the Town Hall was to be packed with Mr. Mitha's hirelings or he was not aware of it. I readily believe Mr. Mody when he says that he had not the honour of exchanging a single word with Mr. Mitha. But that does not free Mr. Mody. Mr. Mody acted as a secretary and organizer of the meeting and as such he is estopped by conduct from denying, that he knew the meeting was organised in a particular way, viz., by filling the Town Hall with hirelings. If Mr. Mody was a man he ought to have resigned his secretaryship the very moment that he saw the true state of affairs, viz., a citizens' meeting packed with hirelings and the true citizens prevented by force from attending it. Mr. Mody has already been, with explicit or implicit conciousness, an accomplice of those who "played the game." Even supposing, for the sake of argument, that Mr. Mody was unaware of the true state of things, yet he cannot be let off from the responsibility which he had, as secretary and organizer of the meeting, of seeing that the citizens' inalienable rights were not ridden roughshod over by a handful "jo hukumias," aided by the force of the Police.

This reminds me of another incident which took place a few years ago. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy convened a meeting of the Parsi Community to express their sense of regret at the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. A large majority of the community opposed the meeting on the ground that Sir Jamsetjee had no right to convene the meeting. The Town Hall where the meeting was to be held was packed to its utmost capacity by the opponents. Taking opportunity of this Sir Jamsetjee held the meeting on the step of the Town Hall, thus giving a dodge to the majority of the Parsi Community. And Mr. H. P. Mody was one of the Secretaries on the occasion.

As to the writer of this letter, he need not be afraid at all. I am neither a candidate nor an agent. I am only a voter from the D Ward.

Thankful to you. Sir, I am.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

Bombay, January, 11-1-19.

MR. H. P. MODY AND THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter from Mr. H. P. Mody appearing in the "Chronicle" this morning the public will no doubt be pleased to learn that the statement that he sought the help of Mr. Suleiman Cassum Mitha and his Pathan hirelings is "a scandalous falsehood."

Be that as if may his explanation that "for various reasons" he cannot discuss in public the part he took in the organization of the Town Hall meeting will not suffice to convince the public and especially the ratepayers of the D. Ward whose suffrages he claims that his actions at the Town Hall on the 11th December can be ignored. There are many people besides Mr. Mody himself who know something of the part played by that amiable gentleman on that occasion. If he thinks that he has been "misrepresented" it is but right that he should say how and in what manner he has been misrepresented and then ask the public to judge for themselves. Instead of doing so, he shelters himself behind a vague explanation that the few people who know the "facts" look upon his conduct in a different light. I have no doubt that these "few people," also look upon the conduct of Mr. Phiroze, Sethna and Sirdar Sahib Suleiman Cassum Mitha in "a different light." It is therefore necessary that Mr. Mody should clear himself in the public eye before he can ask the rate-payers of the D. Ward or any other Ward for the matter of that to send him as their representative on the Corporation. As an eye witness of most of the happenings on the famous 11th December, I have ventured these few lines.—Yours, etc.,

VENKAT RAM.

Bombay, January, 11th, 1919.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

38 DEATHS ON FRIDAY.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

Cholera registered 38 deaths out of a total mortality of 192 on Friday, the figures on the preceding day being 36 and 175 respectively. Fresh attacks of cholera numbered 51 on Friday, as against 47 on Thursday.

The total number of deaths from all causes on Friday shows an increase of 17 over that of the preceding day and of 88 over that of the corresponding day of last year.

The mortality was as follows in the different wards of the city on Friday: Fort 15, Mandvi 18, Bhuleshwar 19, Girgaum 9, Byculla 42, Parel 32, Mahim 30, harbour, dock, railways and homeless 1, and hospitals 26.

BOMBAY HEALTH.

The plague returns for the 24 hours ended at six o'clock on Saturday morning show 1 attack and no death. The total mortality was 192 as compared with 104 on the corresponding day of last year and 79 in 1917. The attack was reported from Chowpati. There was 1 attack from small-pox and 51 attacks and 38 deaths from cholera. The plague returns for the 24 hours ended at six o'clock on Sunday morning were nil. The mortality was 193 as compared with 131 on the corresponding day of last year and 90 in 1917. There were 2 attacks from small-pox and 51 attacks (including 1 case imported from Ratnagiri District) and 39 deaths from cholera.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

PRESENT LOW INCIDENCE OF MORTALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 10.

The report published to-day states that during the week ending 28th December, the incidence of plague mortality remains uniformly low throughout the country. There were 813 deaths as compared with 15,162 in the corresponding week of 1918. The mean incidence of plague mortality for the month of December during the last twenty years has been 35.808. The present outbreak is without parallel the mildest hitherto experienced in the provinces. 121 deaths occurred in Bombay, 138 in Madras, 79 in Bihar and Orissa, 16 in the United Provinces, 46 in the Punjab, 108 in Burma, 5 in the Central Provinces, 78 in Mysore State and 151 in Hyderabad State.

HOSPITAL FEES.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Bombay Government:

The following should be substituted for Rule 7 of the rules regarding hospital fees, appended to Press Note No. 9059, dated the 24th November, 1915:—

'In-patients who are not well-to-do persons shall receive preferential treatment in the allotment of beds and shall be treated free subject to the condition that those whose income or salary is not less than Rs. 20 per measem shall make their own arrangements for food. If food is supplied from the hospital or dispensary, it shall be charged for at rates fixed for the institution.

Note.—Policemen of the Bombay City Police force who are entitled to hospital leave under Article 288, Civil Service Regulations, are exempted from the payment of diet fees.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

December, 1916.—Rs. 14,59,72,000.
December, 1917.—Rs. 16,79,48,000.
December, 1918.—Rs. 14,67,65,000.

MOLOCH OF SPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Recently a European lad, aged 16 years, went out shooting doves at Kurwooi He was accidentally shot dead.

Before that a member of a hunting party was accidentally shot dead at Kurla.

On the one hand many poor birds and other animals escaped wounded, and die in lonely places after suffering agony for a long time, and when parent animals are killed their young ones die of starvation. On the other hand, many human beings, including sportsmen themselves are lost in the pursuit of sport.

I therefore, pray that kind-hearted ladies and gentlemen may abstain from seeking their pleasure in the pain, fright and death of their dumb fellow-creatures.

Literature on the subject may be had from the Secretary of the Humanitarian League, 53, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. —Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, Jan. 8.

SOCIOLOGICAL BASIS OF ECONOMICS.

PRINCIPAL ANSTEY'S LECTURES.

A course of lectures of a somewhat novel type has been arranged by the University of Bombay, and will be given by Principal Anstey, in the University Library, on Mondays at 4 p.m., beginning on the 20th January, or at such other time as may prove convenient to the majority of persons attending.

The lectures treat of "The sociological basis of economics." That is to say, they are concerned not with the ordinary principles of economics, which are sufficiently dealt with elsewhere, nor with social institutions as such. What is attempted is rather to bring economic phenomena into relation with other sides of life besides the purely material—in other words with psychological, ethical, juridic and political facts—and to view them in evolutionary perspective. Hence the following topics will *inter alia* be discussed: human emotions and instincts that are operative in industrial and commercial enterprise; the basis of social organization; the instruments of human intercourse; the problem of population; the development of the applied arts; stages of culture; the institution of property; social classes; the socialist movement; the essence of civilization; industrial problems of our time; and finally, how present-day social evils may be remedied in the light of an exact appreciation of what really constitutes the normal and healthful course of mankind's development.

It will be seen that many of these subjects are such as appear, in one guise or another, at the B.A. and M.A. Examinations in history and economics, and that their discussion will therefore be useful to candidates going up in 1920. But the course is intended for the outside public as well, in view of the genuine interest nowadays taken in the scientific study of economics and social questions for their own sake. It is also hoped that the lectures will serve in some measure as an introduction to the work that will later on be undertaken by the University Research School of Economics and Sociology.

ZOROASTRIAN ASSOCIATION.

BOY SCONTS ASSOCIATION TO BE FORMED.

The Seventh Zoroastrian Conference continued its sessions yesterday at 11 a.m. at the Empire Theatre, under the presidentship of Khan Bahadur Aderji M. Dalal.

At the outset, Prof. P. A. Wadia read out the report of the work done by the Standing Committee for the past two years. Several resolutions were then passed, the principal of which were: (1) the founding of a Boy Scouts' Association on the lines of that existing in Calcutta; (2) the keeping of vehicles for carrying dead bodies in Bombay which mode of carrying was at present confined to some of the mofussil towns; (3) the desirability of founding a "Charity Organisation Society" for enabling the management of several charitable institutions and funds for cooperating with a view to avoiding the possibility of undeserving persons getting undue advantage; (4) the opening of one or more high schools for boys on a sound basis, where boarders could be kept and where due attention could be paid to their bodily and mental training and forming their character. (5) founding of Co-operative Building Societies for providing houses built on sanitary principles for the poor and middle classes of the community.

A couple of essays were also read. After appointing the members of the subjects committee for the eighth sessions of the Conference, and other office-bearers, the Conference then dissolved.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged by your kindly inserting the following in your esteemed paper:—

I am one of those who pay Railway fare for no accommodation in the trains. I hold a second class season ticket, and daily take the 10-2 a.m., train at Byculla for Victoria Terminus. Invariably I find no room in this particular train. No better state prevailed when the trains now stopped were running. The 1st and 2nd class carriages are so packed that several passengers are seen hanging on footboards at the risk of their lives. I wonder why some Railway Officials who are sharing this inconvenience have made no representation yet to the authorities concerned; or has no heed been taken of a representation once made? It is quite possible that the authorities may have no idea of the sufferings of the travellers, however hideously described, so long as they have been provided with decent motor cars in which they can lounge and drive. It would apparently seem that they are not to be roused up to any activity until some lives are actually lost which is sure to happen if the present inadequacy of trains should continue. The state of the 3rd class passengers is beyond description. Can there be no possibility of something being done towards avoiding the present reprehensible arrangements?—Yours, ets.,

A. K. RAGHAVACHARI.

Byculla, January, 10th.

MEMORIAL TO DR. LEFROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

It is proposed to hold a public meeting early in February next to consider the subject of a diocesan memorial to the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

His Excellency the Governor hopes to be present at the meeting.

It is notified that (1) embargo on the export from British India of lac and (2) prohibition on the export of jute goods (other than nitrate bags) has been removed.

LEGAL SCANDALS.

MATTERS THAT CALL FOR ENQUIRY.

"Atropos" writes in the "Sunday Chronicle":—

If the guardians of law, order and justice get themselves mixed up in private disputes, *which have absolutely no public importance* and use their influence and prestige of official position in favour of one party where is the safety of the public, which in ninety cases out of a hundred consists of men of humble means, who cannot fight out to the bitter end for securing bare justice? Besides in a country where politics are discussed and decided in after-dinner club chats and smoking concerts, the sinister ways of official influence invariably prejudice the cause of fair play. However, without further circumlocution and generalisation, I shall come to the point.

The Hon. Mr. Thomas Joseph Strangman B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), J.P., Advocate-General, Bombay, goes home on the 18th instant, on a long leave, merited or otherwise. Before the leaves Indian shores, the public should like to know how, as an accredited guardian and expenent of law in this province, he has explained his conduct of the case—King-Emperor v. (1) Badrinarayan Ramgopal and (2) Bajrangal Amulakchand during the last criminal sessions? What explanation has he offered to the Chief Justice or the Government of Bombay whose confidence he is supposed to enjoy for good faith and honesty of purpose as a public officer for the insinuations made in the course of his judgment in the open court by Mr. Justice McLeod in September last? Certainly the strictures on the conduct of the prosecution ought not to go unnoticed and I hope Sir George Lloyd will himself look into the matter without waiting for any intermediate white-washing explanation which is the bane and canker of official procedure. Shortly stated the facts are:—

Accused No. 2 was charged with having made or having caused it to be made two false entries, viz., an entry for Rs. 2,006-8 in the rough cash book of the firm of Hiralal Ramgopal, debiting the said amount to the Bank of Bombay, and another similar entry in the fair cash book of the said firm, while No. 1 was charged with abetment of the same.

The accused were placed before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who after hearing the evidence for the prosecution was of opinion that no "prima facie" case was made out and he discharged them both. There was an application to the High Court in revision against that order of discharge The matter was heard by a bench consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Hayward, who held that a "prima facie" case had been made out and directed the learned Magistrate to commit the accused to the High Court.

In the course of a searching analysis in his summing up to the jury, Mr. Jsutice McLeod observed—

"After hearing the evidence of the prosecution for a day and a half it is my duty to tell you that there is not the slightest scrap of evidence whatever against this (No. 1) accused."

Further commenting on the conduct of the accused No. 2 for making a journal entry in the cash book the learned judge remarked that there was nothing wrong in putting a journal entry in the cash book provided there was a corresponding entry on the opposite side showing that the actual cash in hand was not affected. Both the accused were acquitted honourably.

In acquitting the second accused "without the slightest stain on his character," Mr. Justice McLeod made grave allegations against the *bona fide* of the prosecution, which must have given a rude shock to the susceptibilities (if they had any) of the conductors of the prosecution. His Lordship said:—

In this case, apparently, *there was some person hostile to the accused who seems to have induced the Official Assignee* to put the case before Counsel. *Mr. Lang says he knew nothing about what was placed before the Counsel.* If on the 25th July the case was not placed before the Counsel nothing would have taken place. Till then no action was taken. *The action was taken by the man who was acting with this hostile person.* The original charge was made against 3 accused No. 1 was discharged by the Magistrate. The son and the father were the partners in the firm of Hiralal Ramgopal, one of the wealthiest and most respectable Marwadi firm in Bombay. They were charged originally with criminal breach of trust regarding property belonging to the firm of Rampertab Brijmohandas and Co. For 3 months the case went on before the Magistrate and the accused were put to great expense, apart from anything else to defend themselves. *The Magistrate declined to* commit the accused *but the Advocate-General* appeared before the Appellate side of this Court and *in some way induced two of my learned brothers* to tell the Magistrate to commit and thus the case has come before the Sessions. It appears that *the accused is absolutely innocent. This case is the result of private animosity of a certain person who has been behind the scene of this prosecution.* Though, I regret the accused is put to the trouble of paying his own costs in defending himself. I now ask you to bring a formal verdict of "not guilty" against accused No. 2. (Italics are mine).

In this case, apparently, *there was some person hostile to the accused who seems to have induced the Official Assignee* to put the case before Counsel. Mr. Lang. What the Man-in-the street understands is that the Advocate-General should have immediately vindicated his position in the most unmistakable way in the open court, as the allegations had been made under similar circumstances. But hush! No one heard anything about any sort of explanation to the Chief Justice who exercises direct control over the Advocate-General nor to the Government of Bombay who pay the piper. Such is the fate of a mysterious deal revealed in a court of justice, by one of his Majesty's judges in this country where people always look up to the ideals of British justice as their greatest safeguard against the ruthlessness of the mighty and the powerful.

Hormusji N. Vakeel.

The conduct of the Trustees appointed by the High Court and all public officials should always be above reproach and it is the business of those with whom such appointments lie, to see that their officers do not bungle matters and are not mixed up in any way with anything shady. In this connection, I may remind my readers of the severe strictures made by the same judge on the conduct of Mr. Hormusji N. Vakeel, a well-known solicitor for his mismanagement as trustee to the estate of the late Mr. Sidi Sabook. What explanations were given by Mr. Hormusji N. Vakeel, who, I believe, is a trustee of other trusts? As far as I know, none.

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

The following contributions are acknowledged:—

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MR. LAWRENCE AND KUMTA MUNICIPALITY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar's letter about Mr. Lawrence. I have to observe that Mr. Murdeshwar obviously tries to defend the actions of Mr. J. T. Lawrence though he professes not to do so. To call Mr. Lawrence an "official whom people for good reasons regard as sympathetic" is absolutely untenable in the present days especially when his regime in North Canara is scrutinised. His sympathies during the War Loan Campaign are notorious inasmuch as he pressed the trustees of the temples in his division to subscribe to the Loan on the threat that failure to invest therein would amount to disloyalty on their part. His sympathies towards the agriculturists are vindicated by the callousness with which he treats the poor agriculturists who are now in the grip of famine. His sympathies towards remedying the forest grievances are too well known to be recapitulated here. Mr. Murdeshwar, with a true spirit of gratefulness, apparently for the services rendered by Mr. Lawrence to the members of his community in Kumta, and, for less creditable reasons tries to give a different colour to the doings of this Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. Lawrence accuses the Kumta Municipality with "slackness of work" which in itself is a reflection on Mr. own working and administrative capacities since he is the president of the Municipality. He may outwardly show his desire for a non-official president but inwardly he is not prepared easily to let go the power as is usual with persons of his ilk. The only remedy for the better conduct of the Kumta Municipality, therefore, is non-interference by Government official's, and it is high time that such administration is taken up by the people themselves. It is a great pity that men of the learnin of Mr. Murdeshwar should come forward and glorify the "sympathies" of Government officials. He should know that it is now too late in the day to extol the services of such men.—Yours, etc.,

R. M. W.

Girgaon, January, 10th.

RATTLING TRAM CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A great deal has been said and discussed by the public and the Municipal Corporators about the shortage of tram cars only but I do not see that any notice has been taken of the shaky and nerve-racking tram cars, although I have very often heard passengers complaining about this when they unfortunately find themselves in such cars. The bog bogie cars run quite smoothly but the trailer cars as a rule are very noisy and they produce such vibrations that a passenger who travels a long distance in such car, for instance from Dadar to Bombay necessarily gets head ache. I believe that, apart from such cars being uncomfortable they must be injurious to the nervous system, and as all new cars appear to be of the same type, the sooner this matter is taken up the better. As this is a matter which greatly affects the public who have to use tram cars over long distances I hope that the Corporation will take the matter up with the Tramways Company.—Yours, etc.,

K. R. P.

Sion, Jan. 9.

Prince Mahomed Hossain Mirza of Persia is now in Calcutta studying local conditions to improve trade conditions between India and Persia. He is consulting local experts with a view to introduce the cultivation of tea into Persia. The Prince will shortly leave Calcutta for Delhi.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

V. T. JAYVANT.—We cannot spare space for your letter.

VERITAS.—You must sign your letter.

C. B. N.—The suggestion has already been made in our columns. It is for the University now to take the matter up.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, 13th January, 1919.

THE RE-SHUFFLE.

For a Coalition Government to command the confidence of the country, the first requisite is unanimity of policy among the heterogeneous elements that are brought together for temporary purposes. The Government of Mr. Lloyd George was in any event bound to be an artificial combination, and the announcement of the new ministry has confirmed the worst fears of intelligent observers. Commenting on the composition of the new ministry, "The Times" expresses the view of a number of morning journals, so Reuter tells us, declaring that it will cause deep disappointment throughout the country. "The Premier", says "The Times", "has shattered every hope that reconstruction would at length result in the infusion of new blood to the utmost limits of possibilities". A careful study of the composition of the Coalition Ministry will show how those who hoped for a wise and stable combination of talents and enlightenment have cause to be disappointed. The ministry is composed of 33 Unionists, 25 Liberals and five Labourites. It is at best a re-shuffle of the old Government and in no sense a reconstruction. No Unionist of power and influence who was a member of the old Government has lost in the "reconstruction", while some of the inefficients and placemen of all parties have gained. Tory influence is, as was expected, not only predominant, but paramount, because the 30 professed non-Unionists count little on account of the hyphenation of their political creeds and the general pledge of support under which they have won their way in the Government. The pick of high offices whose influence will count during the reconstruction period are practically monopolised by the Unionists. Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Curzon, Mr. Balfour and Lord Milner are in their best as a Unionist combination, supported by Mr. Austen Chamberlain Mr. Walter Long and others, all in their order. Fortune never deserts Mr. Churchill—or he never deserts fortune,—and he is at the War office. Of the other Liberals, Mr. Montagu and Dr. Fisher are retained for the prosecution of the great tasks which they undertook and for which a continuity of control is necessary. The Ministry of Reconstruction has certainly gained by the departure of Mr. Addison, who, however, remains in the Government as President of the Local Government Board. Mr. Macpherson's appointment as Chief Secretary for Ireland is scarcely happy.

There is undoubtedly cause for grave disappointment, but it will be confined chiefly to those who, contrary to the probabilities of the situation, cherished the hope that the blank cheque would result in something better. An enormous Unionist majority now holds power and in the Government there is, to all intents and purposes, their decisive majority. How, for instance, the issue of Free Trade will be decided against the possible protest of the weak and stifled "Liberal" representatives, can be imagined. How any fruitful policy of conciliation for Ireland will evolve from the collective mind of this Government is a matter of pessimistic speculation. So far as India is concerned, the weight of reaction and political obscurantism may prove a hindrance to the liberal solution of her crying problems. Mr. Montagu is there, no doubt. The selection of Sir Satyendra Sinha as Under-Secretary of State is a commendable and daring departure for which Indians have to be thankful. It is anticipated that he will be elevated to the House of Lords. This is perhaps the only really courageous departure in the formation of the new Government. For India, it is a great and memorable move, while for Sir Satyendra there is a great opportunity of serving his Motherland with vision and courage. While the great opportunity is there, it is well to remember that he can rise to the height of his opportunity only if he identifies himself with the progressive political idealism of India. It is for him, by his energy, tact and persistence, to gain the confidence of his countrymen in a position to which he goes without their mandate, but in which he can fight for the utmost attainable limit of their legitimate rights. For, if he sits in the Lords it will be for him to realise that be has a "constituency" 6,000 miles away, whose interests he can guard and reflect by courageously identifying himself with the aspirations of his countrymen.

If the moral authority of a Government is measured merely by the number of votes available in the House of Commons for its support, Mr. Lloyd George's Government with its mock inclusion of the non-Unionist elements, should have a strong tenure of power. The *raison d'etre* of a coalition consists not only of identity of aims, but similarity of methods. The aims of all parties in the United Kingdom to-day can be synthetised in the one word "Reconstruction." It is in the details of that policy, that there are possibilities of internal differences. A narrow programme and agreed methods for realising it are the best guarantees for the success of a coalition. Granting that the country is prepared to watch the execution of its alleged mandate by the Government with trustfulness, the staunchness with which the various members of the Government will adhere to their first principles in the strain of actual work, remains as the only obstacle for the triumphal progress of the Coalition. But the times ahead are going to test the principles of statesmen, and unless the Coalition is prepared to act up to the real liberalism of the people of the United Kingdom, it will have a precarious career. Mr. Lloyd George's Government is, for sheer complexity of its task and its strange combination, a great and novel enterprise whose progress it is difficult to foresee. England hates coalitions. Can this one win her love?

IS THE OLD DIPLOMACY DEAD?

The French Press, Reuter informed us on Saturday, sarcastically comments on the excessive mystery surrounding everything concerning the Peace Conference as being perfectly in keeping with the old diplomatic tradition. It is true that we are almost regularly favoured with small bits of information regarding the outward paraphernalia of the Conference. We have been, for instance, told of a preliminary consultation which has taken place between President Wilson and the leading statesmen of the Allies. We are further informed that this consultation has not yet been concluded and that it is preparatory to the formal meeting of the Inter-Allied Peace Conference which is to meet to-day. We have been also informed of the names of the distinguished statesmen and diplomats who will take part in this Conference. We have been taken into confidence as to the fact that the Inter-Allied Conference will begin with the clauses of the preliminary peace treaty; that there will only be a few plenary meetings, the bulk of the work being done by small committees or individual conversations; that much ground has already been cleared by the discussions in Paris, Rome, London and Tokio and with President Wilson; that the task is likely to occupy two months; and that finally after the Inter-Allied treaty has been drafted the enemy plenipotentiaries will be invited to come to Paris.

All this, of course, is interesting information. But it is not enough as a full revelation of the various stages of deliberations that are to lead us to an honorable, clean and permanent peace; and in the circumstance, the satirical comments of the French Press are not only justified but timely. The war, we have often been told, has put an end to the old diplomacy. It is the earnest prayer of every sane man who is anxious that the institution of war should once and for all be abolished, that this should be really accomplished. Unfortunately, human nature cannot change as suddenly as may be hoped and there is the danger that the promises made to the heart during the sorrow and sacrifice of the war may be regarded lightly by the head when the ordeal is at an end. And the danger is the greater in view of the suddenness with which victory was achieved before the germs of the old diplomacy had been completely rooted out. What was the old diplomacy? We cannot describe it in a more vivid language than that employed by Lord Morley who resigned his position in the Cabinet at the beginning of the war in indignation that a section of that Cabinet had concealed even from their colleagues some decisive diplomatic acts. He wrote in his Reminiscences: "Is not diplomacy, unkindly called by Voltaire the field of lies, as able as ever it was to dupe governments and governed by grand abstract catchwords veiling obscure and inexplicable purposes and turning the whole world over, with blood and tears, to a strange witches' sabbath?" The old diplomats justified their "field of lies" because the main purpose of States before the war seemed to be to destroy one another. To secure the purposes of their respective States the diplomats felt the need of plotting against one another. Their diplomacy was, therefore, secret.

It is not necessary to go into the question whether the diplomats of old were the dupes or the tempters of their Governments and peoples. It is enough that the purpose of States *now* is to cooperate in a common enterprise for the good of all peoples. It was not, therefore, without some purpose that President Wilson put the following at the head of his fourteen points:

"Open covenants of peace openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understanding of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly in the public view."

President Wilson's fourteen points command general acceptance. The people of the world are agreed as to the principles on which the new world-order is to be based. As President Wilson said at Rome last week:

> What is happening now is that the soul of one people is crying to the soul of another and no people in the world, with whose sentiments I am acquainted, wishes a bargaining settlement. They all want settlements based on what is right or as nearly right as human judgment can arrive at.

It is for the statesmen of the world to rise to the expectation of the world. They can do so if they have imagination and good will among themselves, but chiefly if they are constantly supported by the enlightened public opinion of the peoples of the world.

Notes of the Day.

Thought for the Day.

"There would never be any strikes if the Employers and Directors would keep in human touch with the people they employ."

Educating the British Public!

The valiant Secretary of the European Association has written a letter to the "Spectator" on what is called "An Example of Indian Home Rule." It is hard to guess where in British India there has been a real chance for a "Home Rule" experiment, but Mr. Welby finds it congenial to fling mud at Indians over the suppression of the Burdwan Municipality. He begins by saying, "The Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme has forced us to discuss the fitness of Indians to manage their own affairs", and after talking of the "dishonesty and corruption of the municipal staff" at Burdwan, he concludes to his gleeful satisfaction that Indians are incapable of working the administration of even a municipality successfully. According to him the salvation of local self-government lies in the meddlesomeness of the bureaucrat! Now, the failure of the Burdwan Municipality is no less a disgrace to the Government than to the actual body of members who are alleged to have mismanaged it. Knowing that it is Mr. Welby who writes, it is not surprising that the success of municipal government in India on the representative system, is not mentioned at all. A writer who is interested only in honest inferences would have mentioned the success of a municipality like Bombay, but then to moralise on the "unfitness" of Indians for everything, is the frantic mission of Mr. Welby.

Nationalisation of Railways.

It was not long ago that Mr. Bonar Law drew attention to the immense saving in national expenditure that was rendered possible owing to the State control of railways during the war and Mr. Churchill emphasised the need of maintaining that control after the war in the interest of agricultural and industrial development of the country. A great war was apparently needed to demonstrate the necessity of nationalisation of railways and it is not surprising that one of the first measures which Mr. Lloyd George intends submitting to the New Parliament will be a legislation to this effect. In fact, it is not improbable that in the near future the principle of democratic control will be extended to other vital public services of transport. The object underlying nationalisation of railways is that the latter should be managed in the interest of the public as a whole and not in that of a few capitalist investors. In India, leaders of public opinion have cried themselves hoarse in their demand for state management of railways. Has the action about to be taken by the British Government no lesson for those who have the destiny of this country in their hand?

Leakage of Official Secrets.

Some time back Reuter wired to India a summary of some questions and answers between Lord Sydenham and Lord Islington as regards certain dissentient minutes, written against the reform proposals of the Government of India, of 1916. Reuter omitted from the telegram a very important sentence which reveals that men like Lord Sydenham get hold of Official secrets without the knowledge of the Government. The matter being very important we give in full the questions and answers:—

Lord Sydenham asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the dissent of Sir Reginald Craddock to the proposals of the Government of India in 1916, any minutes recorded by members of the Councils of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, and the opinion of the Heads of Provinces and their Councils would be made available to Parliament before the Report of the Viceroy and Secretary of State was complete and ready for examination.

Lord Islington, in reply, said the documents in question referred to a period of the discussions with regard to Indian constitutional reform which must be regarded as confidential, and in particular the minute of dissent of Sir R. Craddock was in the fullest sense a document of the most confidential character, and he could not understand how its existence could have come to the noble lord's attention. The documents could not be published with advantage to the public interest. Without pledging himself to publication in their entirety of the reports from local governments, he could say that all the materials that would be of use in the discussion of the matter would in due course be published. The necessity in the public interest of maintaining secrecy in regard to preliminary correspondence should be obvious. The object of real interest upon which all criticism would be focussed would be the Bill which in due course would be formulated and eventually accepted by the Cabinet and presented to Parliament. When that Bill was before the public it would supersede both the reforms report and the correspondence. He suggested that the House should await the arrival of the Bill, which there would be opportunities of subjecting to the fullest possible criticism, both in Parliament and outside.

The Government of India should make inquiries as to who are responsible for such a leakage of secrets..

Shipbuilding in India.

The Indian Engineering Association, Calcutta, has sent a timely protest to the Secretary, Department of Commerce and Industry, expressing disapproval at the policy of the Government as regards shipbuilding in India. Shipbuilding is a nascent industry of India and any attempt to stifle it in its infancy is extremely deplorable. The telegram of the Secretary of State to the Government of India in regard to the space available in British shipyards is sufficient to create apprehensions in the minds of those who have the interests of the industry at heart. The Committee is right in saying that the policy underlying the message seems to amount to a practical negations of promises which have been made and the hopes held out by responsible officers of the Government that the industries of India would receive every encouragement in order that the country may be more self-supporting in future than it has been in the past. But the apprehensions of the Committee do not stop here. It fears that a similar policy, following this precedent, will be followed in other Departments in spite of the recommendations of the Industries Commission that Indian industries should be encouraged by placing orders first with Indian firms. We fully endorse the view expressed by the Association that a department to investigate all proposals for sending Government orders Home should be immediately instituted. The Government, we hope, will move in the matter and take immediate steps in the direction suggested.

G. I. P. and War Allowance.

A correspondent knows from a reliable source that the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company received from the Board an order sanctioning the grant of a 40 per cent. war-allowance to the servants of the company residing in the Island of Bombay. It is stated that the order was received on or about 20th November last, but the allowance has not yet been paid. The amount granted is 10 per cent. less than what was expected by the employees, though, so far, they have not even been informed of the fate of their petition. As the poor clerks and other subordinates must be having a terrible time on account of famine and epidemics, it is essential that the Agent should investigate the causes of the delay and order immediate payment. It is not sufficient for the Agent to see that the men are treated with generosity; it is his duty to see that the award is promptly paid.

A Reasonable Demand.

A student writes to us pointing out a grievance of the candidates of the B.A. degree examination of this University. According to him nearly 1,500 candidates are expected to appear this year, but all of them are compelled to flock to Bombay because there are no mofussil centres allowed by the University. Candidates for Science degrees have, of course, to be examined at centres, where there are first-class laboratories; but the ordinary Arts student is put to unnecessary hardships by being compelled to visit Bombay for producing his written answers. The need for mofussil centres arises and can be easily met, when there is a considerable number of candidates to be examined. Just as some other examinations are held at various centres in the Presidency, we think that it is time for the University to sanction mofussil centres for the B.A. examinations as well. We would point out that the Madras University recognises nearly ten centres for its Arts examination in the Presidency.

Official and Personal.

H. E. Lady Chelmsford accompanied by the Hon. Bridget Thesiger and Captain J. A. Denny, A.-D.-C. has left Government House

Their Excellencies Lady Chelmsford, Sir George and Lady Lloyd, were present on Saturday morning at the Alexandra Docks on the occasion of the return of "Kut" prisoners.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Piggott, of the Allahabad High Court, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University in succession to the Hon. Sir P. C. Banerji.

Mr. R. A. Mant is reappointed Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Sir Reginald Craddock, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, left Calcutta on Friday night for Delhi.

The period of Mr. S. R. Highnell's appointment as Deputy Secretary in the Home Department of the Government of India expires at the close of the present Delhi season. It is understood he will proceed Home on leave.

His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay along with Sir Beatson Bell, Chief Commissioner of Assam, and Sir Benjaman Robertson, Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces, left by special train on Saturday night, for Delhi to attend the conference of heads of Provincial Governments.

Captain J. Fortune, R.A.M.C., has been reported as died of disease in the casualty list No. 816 Indian Expeditionary Forces

The Agent in India to the Shipping Controller has notified reduction in rates for freight on rice from Rangoon to Indian ports.

DUTCH WATERWAYS.

HOLLAND PERMITS CONDITIONAL USE BY BRITISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 11.

THE HAGUE.—The Dutch Government announces that it has informed the British Government that it does not object to transport by Dutch waterways of provisions for the troops of occupation in Germany and the use of the Scheldt for demobilisation of troops returning home, providing that this is not regarded as a precedent and is made under the commercial flag and does not include munitions.

BRITISH MISSION ARRIVES AT DANTZIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Dantzig says the British cruiser Goodwood with the naval mission on board has arrived to inspect the shipyards and submarines under construction and other warships. Two American cruisers have arrived from Swinemunde.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

GEN. SMUTS' PLAN.

FUTURE OF NEW STATES AND PEOPLES.

PRESERVATION OF WORLD PEACE.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Jan. 11.

General Smuts has published a pamphlet, outlining a suggested programme for the Peace Conference as regards the League of Nations. The following are some of the chief points:

If the future peace of the world is to be maintained it will be necessary to devise an instrument of government which will deal with the causes and sources of disputes. If the League of Nations is to last it must become a part and parcel of the common international life of the states. It must be an ever visible living working organ of the polity of civilisation. Europe is being liquidated and the League of Nations must be heir to this great estate. In discussing a problem like the constitution of the League we must be careful not to set too much store on the past precedents. We want an instrument of government which, however much talk is put into it, at one end, will grind out decisions at the other end. The League will never be a great success until there is formed as its main support a powerful international public opinion. Watertight compartments and partition walls between nations and continents have been knocked through and the new situation calls for a world government. If the League refuses to function some other machinery will have to be created to deal with the new problems which transcend all national limits.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 11-55 a.m., Jan. 12.

The following is an amplification of General Smuts' pamphlet:—General Smuts points out that three Empires have passed away, namely the German, Austrian and Turkish Empires. While they have incidentally robbed their constituents, at least they have kept peace among them. What are we now going to substitute for them? The peoples left behind by the decompostion of Russia, Austria and Turkey are mostly incapable of or deficient in the power of self-Government. They are also destitute and require nursing towards economic and political independence. Surely, the only sensible course is to make the League of Nations the reversionary, in the broadest sense, of these Empires. Hence the establishment of the League of Nations should be the primary and basic task of the Peace Conference. Nay, more. The Conference should look upon itself as the first preliminary meeting of the League.

ADMINISTRATION ON TRUST.

Still refering to the peoples of the former Russian, Turkish and Austrian Empires, General Smuts says there should be no annexation of these territories. Many of them are capable of self-Government, but others are incapable, for example, Palestine and the Armenian Vilayets. In the latter case the administration would have to be undertaken by some external authority. The League of Nations would take control, but not directly, because a joint international administraion had been found wanting wherever it had been tried. It always resulted in paralysis tempered by intrigue. Hence a state should be nominated and act for the League, the nomination to be conditioned by giving the peoples the right to state a preference, although this cannot be done in cases where consultation is impossible. The League would reserve the ultimate control. The people of the governed state would have the right of appeal to it in case of mis-government. The policy of open door would be followed in all such states.

TWO EXTREMES TO BE AVOIDED.

Speaking generally of the early future situation under his scheme General Smuts says that new sovereign States such as Poland, Finland, Bohomia and Greater Serbia will have arisen. A large number of autonomous States will also have arisen, befriended, advised and assisted by the greater States, while a smaller number of areas will be directly administered by one or other of the Powers. Over all will be the League.

General Smuts believes that such a system is workable and will remove the most fruitful sources of war. The system would closely resemble the Government of the British Empire, which has been so eminently successful as a political system. The writer emphasises that there are two extremes to be avoided, namely, a Super-State and a mere debating society.

COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE.

He suggests that the Council of the League should be composed of representatives of the five Great Powers—Great Britain, United States, France, Italy and Japan—Germany to be added as soon as she has got a stable democratic Government. Four additional members, General Smuts suggests, should be added from two panels, one comprising important intermediate Powers below the rank of Great Powers, namely, Spain, Hungary, Turkey, Central Russia, Poland, Greater Serbia, etc., and the other panel comprising all the minor States. There panel would provide two members. There would thus be ten members of the Council

(Continued on page 8.)

PEACE CONFERENCE.

INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS.

FRENCH DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 10.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Jan. 12.

The Havas Agency states: A number of informal conversations took place among prominent members of the peace missions but owing to the inability of Mr. Lloyd George to reach Paris before the end of the week, there has been no official meeting.

The French delegates will be M. Clemenceau, M. Pichon, M. Klotz, Minister of Finance, M. Tradieu, High Commissioner for Franco-American Affairs, M. Jules Cambon, the Ex-French Ambassador in Berlin Marshal Foch and M. Dutasta, Secretary to the Conference. The first business will be the settlement of the principles of the League of Nations.

BRITISH DELEGATES' DEPARTURE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 11 a.m., Jan. 12.

It is officially announced that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law, accompanied by the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, South Africa and Newfoundland and the Maharajah of Bikanir will leave for Paris to-morrow morning for preliminary conversations with the heads of allied and associated states.

NATIONALISATION OF ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

LEGISLATION TO BE SUBMITTED TO NEW PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 12.

It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George informed the deputation of railwaymen that legislation embodying the nationalisation of railways would be among the first measures to be submitted to the new Parliament.

AIR RAID CASUALTIES IN BRITAIN.

1443 KILLED AND 3407 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 11 a.m., Jan. 12.

An official return shows that during the war period 52 airship raids were made over Great Britain, in which 498 civilians and 88 service people were killed and 1,236 civilians and 121 service people were injured.

There were fifty-one aeroplane raids, in which 619 civilians and 238 service people were killed and 1,650 civilians and 400 service people were injured. There were twelve warship bombardments, which killed 143 civilians and fourteen service people and injured 604 civilians and 30 service people.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS PATRICIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Jan. 12.

The marriage of Princess Patricia will take place in the Westminster Abbey on February 27th.

LUGARD RESIGNS GOVERNORSHIP OF NIGERIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Jan. 12.

The Colonial Office announces that Lugard is resigning the governorship of Nigeria.

SURRENDER OF GERMAN WARSHIPS.

ALLIED COMMISSION'S VISIT TO GERMAN BASES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON. Jan. 10.
Recd. 12-25 p.m. Jan. 12.

It is authoritatively stated that the German battleship Baden, which was demanded in lieu of the Mackensen, has been duly delivered at Scapa.

The Allied Commission which is making investigations at German ports has speeded up the surrenders somewhat, but the situation is full of difficulties. Since the German naval revolt and especially subsequent to the surrender it has been very difficult to get the crews to do anything. Neglect and disappearance of discipline have made the vessels left in Germany highly inefficient, but the Commission has made them more so by requiring the removal of guns, range-finders and such like.

Demobilisation at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and other big ports is practically completed and is proceeding satisfactorily elsewhere. The Allies are superintending the care of dismantled parts and demobilisation.

It is also somewhat noticeable at Scapa that officers are only able to issue orders through the Soviet on Board and the men frequently ignore them. 170 uncompleted German submarines were found in German ports. The majority were mere skeletons Sixty completed submarines were discovered, of which sixteen are leaving Germany on the 12th for surrender to the British.

VISIT TO HELIGOLAND.

Reuter learns that the above commission visited Heligoland, but found no surprises; the defences disclosed now were already known to the Admiralty.

SIR S. P. SINHA.

APPOINTED UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 11.

Until there has been time to make permanent peace arrangements the existing War Cabinet will be continued. Government intends as soon as possible after Parliament meets to submit proposals for the establishment of a Ministry of Ways and Communications. If these proposals are adopted Sir Eric Geddes will be invited to become head of that department. The following peerages will be conferred on acceptance of office:—Sir Andrew Weir and Mr. Prothero.

The new Ministry is mainly a reconstitution of the old one. Among the few exceptions is the selection of the distinguished Indian, Sir S. P. Sinha as Under-Secretary of State for India. It comes as a surprise, no hint of this appointment having appeared amongst the numerous forecasts and speculations. He is the first Indian to become a member of the British Government and it is expected in political circles that he will be elevated to the peerage.

ANOTHER UNEXPECTED APPOINTMENT.

Another unexpected appointment is that of Sir R. S. Horne as Minister of Labour. He is a distinguished Scottish lawyer who proved himself to possess outstanding abilities in reorganising the railway system of Northern France. He subsequently became the Third Civilian Lord of Admiralty.

Mr. Hardman Lever is an accountant who by certain methods achieved a substantial reduction in the price of shells.

The precise relations between the War Ministry and the Air Ministery are somewhat obscure, but the apparent absorption of the latter by the former will probably occasion much discussion.

GENERAL SMUTS' ABSENCE.

The most notable absentee from the new list is General Smuts, who, it will be remembered, retired. It is assumed that Sir Eric Geddes will replace him in the War Cabinet.

The Ministry is composed of 30 Unionists, 25 Liberals and 5 Labourites. The ministerial appointments will cause six bye-elections, namely Oxford University, West Derby Division of Liverpool, Hillhead Division of Glasgow, Colchester, Warwock and Leamington, Ross and Gromarty.

"TIMES'" COMMENTS.

"DEEP DISAPPOINTMENT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 12.

Commenting on the composition of the new Ministry, the "Times" expresses the view of a number of morning journals when it says that the new Ministry will cause deep disappointment throughout the country. "The Premier," adds the "Times," "has shattered every hope that reconstruction would at length result in the infusion of new blood to the utmost limits of possibilities. He has not even utilised the existing opportunities."

MR. BONAR LAW'S "FLIGHT" TO PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 12-25 p.m. Jan. 12.

Mr. Bonar Law is flying to Paris to-day.

THE COALITION MINISTRY.

MR. MONTAGU AS INDIAN SECRETARY.

SIR S. P. SINHA BECOMES UNDER-SECRETARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan 12.

It is definitely announced that the Lloyd George Ministry will be composed as follows:—

Prime Minister and First Lord of Treasury:—Mr. Lloyd George.
Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons:—Mr. Bonar Law.
Lord President of Council and Leader of the House of Lords:—Lord Curzon.
Ministers without Portfolios:—Mr. Barnes and Sir Eric Geddes.
Lord Chancellor:—Sir F. E. Smith.
Home Secretary:—Sir Hamar Greenwood.
Foreign Secretary:—Mr. Balfour.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs:—Mr. Cecil Harmsworth.
Colonial Secretary:—Lord Milner.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Colonies:—Colonel Amery.
War Office and Air Ministry:—Mr. Churchill.
Under-Secretary of War Office:—Viscount Peel.
Financial Secretary of War Office:—Mr. H. W. Forster.
Under-Secretary of State for Air:—Major-General Seely, who will be appointed Vice-President of Air Council and will preside over the Air Council.
Secretary of State for India:—Mr. E. S. Montagu.
Under-Secretary of State for India:—Sir S. P. Sinha.
First Lord of the Admiralty:—Mr. Walter Long.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the Admiralty:—Dr. Macnamara.
President of the Board of Trade:—Sir Albert Stanley.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the Board of Trade:—Mr. W. C. Bridgeman.
Department of Overseas Trade Development and Intelligence:—Mr. Steel Maitland who will also be additional Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and additional Parliamentary Secretary of Board of Trade.
President of the Local Government Board:—Dr. Addison.
Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board:—Mr. Stephen Walsh.
President of the Board of Agriculture:—Mr. Prothero.
Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Agriculture:—Mr. Griffiths Boscawen.
President of the Board of Education:—Dr. Fisher.
Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Education:—Mr. Herbert Lewis.
Minister of Supply:—Mr. Andrew Weir
Joint Parliamentary Secretaries of Ministry of Supply:—Mr. Kellaway and Major Baird.
Food Controller:—Mr. G. H. Roberts.
Minister of Shipping:—Sir Joseph Maclay.
Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Shipping:—Mr. Leslie Wilson.
Minister of Labour:—Sir R. S. Horne.
Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labour:—Mr. Wardle.
Minister of Pensions:—Sir Worthington Evans.
Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Pensions:—Colonel Craig.
Minister of National Service and Reconstruction:—Sir Auckland Geddes.
Parliamentary Secretary of the National Service Ministry:—Sir Cecil Beck.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster:—Earl Crawford.
First Commissioner of Works:—Sir Alfred Mond.
Attorney-General:—Mr. Gordon Hewart.
Solicitor-General:—Sir Ernest Pollock.
Post-Master General:—Mr. Illingworth. *Assistant P. M. G.*:—Mr. Pike Pease.
Paymaster General:—Mr. Compton Riokett.
Chancellor of the Exchequer:—Mr. Austen Chamberlain.
Joint Parliamentary Secretaries:—Lord Edmond Talbot and Captain Guest.
Joint Financial Secretaries:—Sir Hardman Lever and Mr. Stanley Baldwin.
Lords Commissioners:—Mr. J. F. Hope, Mr. J. W. Pratt, Mr. J. Parker, Mr. Towyn Jones.
Secretary for Scotland:—Mr. Munro.
Solicitor-General:—Mr. T. B. Morrison.
Lord Lieut. of Ireland:—Lord French
Lord Chancellor:—Sir J. Cambell.
Chief Secretary for Ireland:—Mr. Ian Macpherson.
Lord Chamberlain.—Viscount Sandhurst.

PROPOSED RENEWAL OF ARMISTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 12-25 p.m. Jan. 12.

The Admiralty states that Vice-Admiral Browning will represent, Admiral Wemyss at the meeting for the renewal of the armistice.

DEPORTATION OF ENEMY CIVILIANS FROM BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 12-25 p.m. Jan. 12.

It is officially announced that during December, 630 interned Alien enemies were repatriated. They were either invalids or over age. The Military authorities have now decided that it is no longer necessary to retain enemy civilians, therefore deportations began on January 6th, when 750 sailed for Germany.

COL ROOSEVELT'S ASSETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 12-25 p.m. Jan. 12.

Colonel Roosevelt left half a million dollars. Sixty thousand are distributed among the children and the remainder goes to the widow.

THE LABOUR STRIKE.

MEN STILL HOLD OUT.

The mill-hands again assembled yesterday morning in front of their respective mills and after waiting outside for about half an hour dispersed.

After the usual demonstration the men dispersed in various directions, but they could be seen mostly loitering about the streets or standing in little groups of two's and three's engaged in conversation. The Police by a harmless display of full, strongly discouraged people from gathering in the streets in large numbers and were often turned back from proceeding in particular directions.

The Military—Indian and European—were posted at various points and in close proximity to some of the important mills throughout the mill district. Mounted and armed police, as well as few European soldiers, were patrolling the most important streets and thoroughfares. In the afernoon fresh batches of troops relieved the earlier ones and the military lorries were busy passing and repassing between the Temporary Police Headquarters at the Jacob Circle and Colaba.

The only mill working yesterday, so far as it has been possible to ascertain, was the Mulraj Khatau Mill at Charna Road, otherwise known as the Bombay united. Several mills at Parel and elsewhere had "the notice of the workmen put up steam" though no work was going on, presumably, with a view to attract that they were ready to start work. The simplex and Bomanji Petit Mills which had continued to work had to stop on Saturday.

Workmen's Attitude.

The attitude of the workmen as a whole cannot be clearly defined. It is said that a minority are in favour of resuming work but the others are strongly for holding out. An attempt appears to have been made in certain quarters to create a split among them. It has not been altogether successful. Though no accurate account of their actual condition can be given, there is no doubt that they can hold out, if no fresh difficulties arise or complications follow.

Seed of Discord.

Since Saturday afternoon the seed of discord seems to have been sown in their ranks and, whether under inspired advice or through inability to appreciate the needs of the situation, strong differences have come into existence between a comparatively small minority and the majority. The Kamgar Hitwardhak Samaj, has suddenly stepped in since the open air demonstration of the men near the Elphinstone Mills. The Sabha or rather its Secretaries—Messrs. Bole, Talcherkar and Patil—have issued a printed circular in which they say that meeting of the Sabha was held on Saturday the 11th and it was resolved then that the men should resume work. The circular says that steps have been taken to secure that such of the strikers who resume work will not be molested by the rest of their fellows and that the Sabha is taking necessary steps to obtain proper consideration of their grievances. Whatever may or may not be the claim of the Sabha to its title of "Kamgar Hitwardhak", it must be pointed out that the Sabha would have done more good to the men if it had joined the Mass meeting that was held earlier in the day. It is stated that indirect pressure is being brought to bear on the men in some of the interested quarters to prevent as far as possible collective action on their part.

INVITATIONS TO RETURN.

It is reported that the Sassoon group of mills have put up notices on their gates to the effect that the Mills will be kept open this morning and that the men's grievances will be considered on their returning to work while at the same time assuring them of the protection of the forces of law and order.

The New Great Eastern, the City of Bombay, and the New Kaiser-i-Hind among others have simply put up notices to the effect that the mills will be kept open today. It is stated that the management of the Bombay United Mill has agreed to grant an additional allowance of 10 per cent. from 1st January in appreciation of its workmen's loyalty in remaining at work while in almost every other mill men had struck work and that too without prejudice to any other concessions that may be granted in other mills.

FRACAS BETWEEN POLICE AND STRIKERS.

Regarding the fracas between the Police and a batch of the strikers on Saturday, the following particulars may be of interest. After the first meeting was over, the strikers held a second meeting and then dispersed. Those who were opposed to resuming work as they had been advised to do—about 2 or 3 thousand strong—separated from the rest and then dividing themselves into two batches marched in the direction of Jacob's Circle and Delisle Road. The first group on approaching the Chowky, was prevented from proceeding further and thrust back as far as the Brittania mills and it was at this point that the fracas took place. Who provoked it first—whether the Police or the strikers, is not clear. One account says that it was due to the action of a European Police Officer, who was prominent in thrusting back the men—in displaying a rifle in the face of the men. In consequence, he was attacked by a number of the strikers and so were the small body of Police who had followed up the Officer. When the latter sought refuge in the Time-keeper's Office of the Mill, the strikers forced their way in and in the struggle both the strikers and the gate keeper of the mill and those who came to his assistance were injured more or less. Afterwards they dispersed quietly. In this and other connections, the Police are said to have arrested and kept in custody some of the strikers but it must be added that the reports regarding it are conflicting.

Throughout the day, yesterday, the men remained quiet, though they went to swell considerably the stream of human movement. The Military and the Police were more than commonly active.

In a letter dated 10th instant, addressed to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. P. A. Hormasjee & Co., agents of the China and Moon Mills have stated:

"Though the impending trouble was known for a few days no police assistance could be got. The only reply our Manager got to numerous phone messages to the office of the District Superintendent of Police was from a Havaldar that the Inspector was too busy to pay any attention to our calls and that the trouble was common all over and he would report the matter to the Inspector when at leisure. The above are plain facts and you are at full liberty to make your own inquiries on the spot if you so desire."

If the fact is as stated here, the obvious comment is that it is most extraordinary.

Messrs. Hormasjee & Co., have also taken exception to a "Chronicle" statement "that on the whole the strikers were orderly, etc", and say that it is not justifiable. If as has been alleged the strikers were not orderly and peaceful we might perhaps have had to write an altogether different account of the present strike.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

SIX THOUSAND CLOTH MARKET EMPLOYEES OUT.

The employees at the Mulji, Jetha and Laxmidas Cloth Markets, numbering about six or seven thousand men [illegible] yesterday for increased pay. During [illegible] two or three days there was a [illegible] among them and it was evidently [illegible] that they should go on strike [illegible]. They opened the market as usual at [illegible] and after keeping it open for two [illegible] closed it and then assembled in the [illegible] Parsi Bazaar belonging to the [illegible] Piece-goods Merchants' Association and the General Market Committees asking for [illegible] sessions and that the Association passed a resolution approving of their demand. But the merchants did not, it is said, give effect to the resolution through individual merchants like Messrs. Narandas Purshottam and Naranji Duyal gave their employees liberal allowances. The market had to be closed in consequence of the action of the employees. It will remain closed to-day and to-morrow. It is stated that the merchants are meeting to-morrow in the Market Hall to consider the question.

In the evening about 1,500 of the employees assembled at Hira Bang and held a meeting under the presidency of one of the merchants. Speeches were made by several of the employees in support of their action. A committee of about 10 members was appointed to draft a representation to the Association and to place it for adoption before another meeting to be convened this morning.

REPORTED SEQUEL TO STRIKE

DEATH OF A POLICE CONSTABLE.

At the Coroner's Court, on Sunday evening, Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Yesu Baloo Police Constable No. 1371D, who died, on Sunday morning, it was alleged as a result of injuries received by him at the hands of the strikers (mill-hands) on Saturday, at Tulsi Pipe Road, opposite the Phoenix Mills.

Vishram Gopal, nephew of the deceased said the deceased lived with him. On Friday the deceased came to his house for food. He did not come for food on Saturday. On receiving information he went to the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday evening, and saw him wounded on the head. He was unconscious. He died at 6-30 a.m., on Sunday, in his presence.

Further hearing was adjourned to 21st instant.

HIS FUNERAL.

The funeral ceremonies of Lance Naik Yesu Baloo, took place on Sunday evening after the preliminary hearing of the enquiries at the Coroner's Court. It was stated the deceased was one of a small party of men who had been driving back a large crowd of strikers who were attempting to go down to Tardeo. This small body was isolated and it is alleged, was suddenly and violently attacked by about 4,000 mill-hands. They took refuge in the Phoenix Mills but were followed up there by the strikers who assaulted them with sticks, the police being outnumbered by 50 to 1. Yesu Baloo was one of the most seriously injured. The funeral procession was accompanied by a number of Indian constables and head-constables from the D Division.

Before the funeral procession left the compound of the Hospital, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Vincent, accompanied by Mr. Harker, Deputy Commissioner and others, addressed the policemen present and the relatives of the deceased. He expressed his sympathy with the relatives of the deceased.

INJURED POLICEMEN.

Of the six policemen who, as a result of severe injuries received on Saturday last, were admitted into the Hospital, one succumbed to injuries and of the others one is in a bad condition the rest progressing well.

ANOTHER ARMY DEMONSTRASION.

4,000 MEN MARCHED TO DOWING STREET.

SIR W. ROBERTSON'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 11 a.m., Jan. 12.

There was another demonstration of Army Service Corps men, mostly ex-infantrymen, to-day, 4,000 marching in orderly fashion from the Park Royal to Downing Street, where they demanded to see the Premier. They were told to go to the Horse Guards Parade, where their grievances were submitted to Sir William Robertson. Some of the men subsequently stated that Sir William Robertson promised among other things that no man over forty-one should be detailed for any draft oversea.

The whole question of Demobilisation continues to be much discussed. Critics maintain that the authorities should have tackled it long ago and have obviated a situation in which they are faced by thousands of genuine grievances.

It is pointed out in defence of the authorities that the problem is one of the most delicate and complicated which Government has to face and has been precipitated by the suddenness of the armistice. The various departments concerned, including the War Office, are now speeding up to the utmost in the matter and it is hoped that there will be no further serious trouble.

MARCH TO WHITEHALL.

DEMAND FOR SPEEDY DEMOBILISATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 11.

There has been trouble among soldiers owing to delay in demobilisation. Following protests by troops at Dover and Folkestone, two hundred Army Service Corps men at Isleworth seized motor lorries and drove to Whitehall.

Finding that the Premier was not at home, they sent a deputation to the Ministry of Labour, which promised that their grievances should be immediately investigated and that any men who had a job waiting for them should be demobilised within ten days.

Several thousand soldiers at Shoreham marched to Brighton to protest against delays in demobilisation, but dispersed after the Mayor promised to communicate their grievances to the War Office.

SHOREHAM SOLDIERS' DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 11.

Soldiers at Shoreham have decided to telegraph to the Premier demanding that all troops at Shoreham be sent home immediately pending demobilisation. Papers are being sent to them.

The officials of the demobilisation department have gone to France in order to deal with cases before men are sent home on leave, thus largely meeting the men's objections to having to rejoin units overseas before receiving their discharge.

FAMINE RELIEF IN RUSSIA.

AMERICA'S CONTRIBUTION TO MR. HOOVER'S PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 11.

NEW YORK.—President Wilson is asking the Congress to appropriate one hundred million dollars as America's contribution to Mr. Hoover's programme for famine relief in West Russia, Poland and Austria-Hungary. The President says that food must be placed in some localities within a fortnight in order to preserve life.

FIGHTING IN SIBERIA.

BOLSHEVIK ARMY RETREATING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 11.

A telegram from Omsk dated December 30th says the Siberian army is pursuing the retreating Bolsheviks, taking 31,000 prisoners and capturing an enormous quantity of equipment, several armoured trains and all baggage vans. The third Bolshevik army, representing one-third of the whole of Bolshevik forces on Siberian front, has ceased to exist.

SERBIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 11.

PARIS.—The delegation of the new Serbian-Croatian-Slovene State to the Peace Conference has arrived headed by M. Pasitch.

GERMANY AND ALLIANCES.

FAULTY TURKISH POLICY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., Jan. 11.

BERLIN.—Writing in the "Zukunft" about Germany's policy and alliances, Maximilian Harden declares that Germany's rulers madly squandered the strength of the nation in an attempt to maintain an old-world system which had to be either radically transformed or perish. The Hapsburg system with its wiles and maligee, Bulgari's lust for power and the maladministration of the Young Turks were not, says Harden, "to be saved." Germany's Turkish policy was especially faulty. The German diplomats considered the friendship with the Turks as a good compensation for the gambling losses Germany had suffered for many years through her attempted rivalry of British naval supremacy through sycophantic courting of the Caliph's favour and through the planning of a land route to India. Harden concludes:—"Britain's Allies may now stalk about as victors while Germany's companions all become cripples.

WARNING TO TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Jan. 12.

The Turkish Government has been informed that unless the conditions of the armistice in this particular instance are complied with the Dardanalles forts will be destroyed.

TURKISH GARRISON IN ARABIA.

LAYS DOWN ARMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Jan. 12.

The Turkish garrison in Arabia has laid down its arms with the exception of Fakhri Pasha who is still holding out.

BERLIN GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

GROWING STRONGER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Jan. 12.

AMSTERDAM.—The latest telegrams from Berlin claim that the Government's position is growing hourly stronger. Volunteers are pouring into Berlin. Several hundred Spartacists were killed in the Governmental recapture of the Silesian Railway station. Their bodies are lying in the station. Unter den Linden is in the hands of Government supporters.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS NEAR CAUCASUS.

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF THREE BRIDGEHEADS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Jan. 12.

The only theatre, apart from Russia where active operations are still going on are Caucasus and Trans-Caspia. The British have now occupied the three bridgeheads across the Rhine.

As regards the repatriation of prisoners, the figures to January 6th were 6,900 officers, 134,000 men and 4,500 civilians.

SITUATION IN BALKANS.

BECOMING SERIOUS OWING TO FOOD SHORTAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Jan. 12.

The situation in the Balkans continues most difficult owing to food shortage. Supplies have already been sent under armed guard to Vienna.

BOLSHEVIK STRONGHOLDS BOMBED BY ESTHONIANS.

A FIFTY MILE OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 12.

Helsingfors:—The Esthonian, news is more reassuring. Warships have bombarded the Bolshevik strongholds between Reval and Harva after which the Esthonians attacked and the Bolsheviks fled. The Esthonians have also assumed an offensive on a fifty mile front from Taps to Moisekne 50 and 100 miles respectively, south of Reval. The Esthonians have re-established their railways towards Pernau.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS,

(Continued from page 7.)

as soon as Germany was admitted. The Great Powers would have a bare majority in representation.

BINDING POWER OF RESOLUTIONS.

All resolutions of the Conference should only have the force of recommendations to be submitted to the Governments and Legislatures of the Powers composing the League. General Smuts lays great stress on the moral effort of the work of the League in forming a strong body of international opinion in support of the League. The Council, however, is the really important part of the constitution of the League. The representatives of the Powers on the Council should be the Prime Ministers or the Foreign Secretaries, who, however, should be entitled to appoint *locum tenens*.

GENERAL WORLD-CONTROL.

Without unduly or irritatingly interfering with the affairs of the States, the Council must keep in touch with the conditions in all countries under its charge and be in a position from first-hand information to make up its mind on matters requiring executive action by the League.

The Council must pay special attention to the situations all over the world, which may develop into serious international troubles. Indeed, its Head Office organisation must resemble the General Staff.

PRESERVATION OF WORLD PEACE.

As regards the preservation of world peace by the League, General Smuts utters a warning against expecting too much. General Smuts says that while social and political conditions remain, it is vain to expect any good from new institutions superimposed on those conditions. If the League of Nations merely meant a new wheel to the coach the addition would not be worth making. Regarding proposals for the future prevention of war, General Smuts strongly opposes conscription, which he regards as the tap-root of militarism. Unless that is cut out, our labours will have been in vain.

RESORT TO FORCE.

General Smuts proposes that the Peace Treaty shall provide that the members of the League shall bind themselves not to go to war with one another, firstly, without previously submitting the dispute to arbitration or inquiry by the Council of the League; secondly, until there has been an award or report by the Council; and, thirdly, not even then as against a member which complies with the award of the Recommendation Council. This prohibition should in the last resort be guaranteed by force.

PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DETERMINATION.

NO APPLICATION TO ALSACE-LORRAINE AND GERMAN COLONIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 12-25 p.m. Jan. 12.

General Smuts' pamphlet while supporting the principle of self-determination rules out the case of Alsace-Lorraine because this is no case of territorial acquisition but only restitution. He also rules out the German Colonies, because in them the principle of self-determination has really no meaning.

All newspapers eulogise the pamphlet, hailing it as the first serious attempt to give definite form and constitution to an ideal about which most men have been content to be vague. They consider that General Smuts' whole plan is courageous and provides, the Peace Conference with an ideal which should be of practical aid.

ARMENIANS AND GEORGIANS

HOSTILITIES ENDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

BAGDAD, Jan. 3.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., Jan. 11.
[*Delayed.*]

As the result of the British intervention hostilities between the Armenians and the Georgians ended yesterday. The Armenians began the conflict by attacking the Georgians at a frontier post. Following a successful counterattack, reported by the latter, the Armenians gained ground and were advancing towards Tiflis from south. The Georgians mobilised on Armenia declaring war. The position looked serious menacing the Batoum-Baku railway. The mission impressed the combatants with the necessity of leaving the dispute to the Peace Conference, promising facilities to send delegates from both sides to Paris.

A general strike of Baku workmen, which was begun on December 24th, was settled amicably, the men returning to work to-day.

The sailors on Russian ships fired three guns this morning as a peace salute. The ships in harbour were decorated.

Latest advices from Tiflis show that whereas the cessation of hostilities had already been reported fighting between the Georgians and the Armenians had not stopped on December 27th when the Armenians were reported within 30 miles of Tiflis. According to the Georgian Government Deniken's troops were advancing on Georgia in the vicinity of Tuapse and Georgia was hastily despatching troops to repel them. So far no news of actual fighting there has been received.

The total sum received by way of subscriptions to the Central Imperial Indian Relief Fund from the date of its inception up to 30th November, 1918, was Rs. 1,55,41,000. The interest upon the sums placed at fixed deposit amounted to about Rs. 1,021,000. bringing the total income of the Central Fund up to Rs. 16,562,000. The balance in hand on 30th November was Rs. 7,823,000.

The Tanfield which left Bombay on the 10th ultimo arrived London on Thursday the 9 instant. All well.

The Defence of India wool rules dated the 20th June 1916 as subsequently amended have been cancelled.

FURTHER BLOODSHED INEVITABLE.

MAJORITY OF BERLIN SUPPORT GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 12-25 p.m. Jan. 12.

There is little fresh news from Berlin. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" on the 9th reported that desultory fighting had occurred during the night and morning at a number of points. Government was firmly opposing Spartacist proposals for a compromise with a view to ending bloodshed.

Government has now at its disposal nearly 80,000 troops in Berlin. Aeroplanes have been demonstrating over Spartacist strongholds, while quantities of artillery are being massed outside Berlin. If the Spartacists do not surrender, considerable further bloodshed seems inevitable, as all reports confirm that the majority of Berlin is supporting Ebert's determination to quell the insurrection.

VIOLENT BATTLES AROUND AISE.

SPARTACISTS DEMAND FRESH ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Jan. 12.

BERLIN.—Exceptionally violent battles occurred this evening around Aise and Ullstein buildings but the Government are apparently confident that reinforcements are adequate to prevent a surprise.

Prior to the abandonment of violence the Spartacists demand fresh elections to the Central Council excluding the Majority Socialists also fresh Soviet elections.

U.S. HARBOUR STRIKE GROWING SERIOUS.

MR. WILSON'S INTERVENTION SOUGHT BY GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Jan. 12

NEW YORK.—The harbour strike has assumed serious dimensions, involving over eighty-thousand port workers, paralysing transport, holding up food steamers and threatening grave food shortages in the Manhattan Island. The Government members have cabled to Mr. Wilson who is expected to intervene. Meanwhile, steps are being taken to divert food shipments.

POLICE AND STRIKERS.

COMING INTO CONFLICT IN ALL PARTS OF CITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Jan. 12.

BUENOS AIRES.—General Dellepiane has assumed the military dictatorship against the strikers who unsuccessfully attempted to capture the police headquarters. The police and strikers are coming into conflict in all parts of the city and there are numerous casualties. The Strike is spreading throughout Argentine. Sailors are patrolling the city. The Radicals have mobilised 10,000 White Guards to aid Government.

PRESENT SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

DESIGNED TO END WAR WITH GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Jan. 12.

Regarding the situation in Russia it is again authoritatively emphasised from the point of view of the General Staff, that the present position is the outcome of measures designed simply and solely with a view to ending the war with Germany and ensuring complete immunity from German military aggression in future.

EICHHORN'S FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 12-25 p.m. Jan. 12.

The most significant news of the situation in Berlin to-day is a telegram from Zurich stating that Eichhorn has fled.

A telegram from Basle says Government has appointed the Majority Socialist Richter, Chief of Police temporarily.

REPORTED MURDER OF LIEBKNECHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Jan. 12.

An unconfirmed report is current to the effect that Liebknecht has been killed.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—Large numbers of officers are arriving daily from Turkey, where they have been liberated. One and all give terrible accounts of the treatment meted out to British troops especially those captured at Kut and I hope very shortly to send you some details, which although revolting ought to be known as widely as possible.

The death from influenza occurred at Calcutta on the noon of January 12th of Suhruwardya Begum, wife of Mr. Zahid Suhrawardy, Judge of Small Cause Court, Calcutta.

DR. NAIR ON WAR PATH

URGES BOYCOTT OF FRANCHISE COMMITTEE

"PURDAH" PROCEEDINGS NOT WANTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

Dr. T. M. Nair, speaking on his trip to England at a public meeting last evening, said at the present time he was convinced that no bill for Indian reform would pass through the Houses of Parliament which did not concede the principle of communal representation and he had an admission to that effect from a very high authority during the early part of his stay in England. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu at a lunch in his residence told him though he conceded the principal of communal representation he would never willingly accept communal representation, to which the speaker replied that he would do his very best to wreck any reform which did not contain communal representation. That was in the early part of July last and just a couple of days before he left England, Mr. Basu told him that it seemed that they would have to concede communal representation. If Mr. Basu was convinced that communal representation would have to be conceded, there would be nobody else who would oppose it. The speaker also was of opinion that Mr. Montagu's position with regard to the principle of communal representation might be due to the strong opinion of Mr. Basu on the subject. He did after all see Mr. Montagu after he was unmuzzled and discussed various things with him. Mr. Montagu assured him that if the Committee reported that communal representation was necessary he would certainly include it in the report.

Speaking of the Franchise Committee, Dr. Nair said that while he was in England this committee was proposed. After fairly intimate acquaintance with Mr. Montagu's methods the impression he had formed was that Mr. Montagu was an umpire, who never had his own side out. Therefore he (the speaker) was convinced that Mr. Montagu would pack his committee in such manner that he would get exactly the report that he wanted and that was precisely what he did. Mr. Montagu selected two non-official Indians for the Franchise Committee from the newly developing Moderate party, though he knew much better than anybody else that there existed more than one party in India. Unless they had in such a committee representatives of all shades of opinion in the country, its conclusions would be of no practical value.

He also said the enquiry held by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford was not a public enquiry in as much as several interviews they had found no record anywhere. He understood also that the Franchise Committee would hear evidence in camera, in which case they ran the risk of their having the evidence either absolutely ignored or unduly magnified. Under these circumstances he asked whether it was worth while for anybody to go before such a Committee and give evidence. Personally he did not think that it was worth their while. As regards the argument that by thus boycotting the Committee their case might go by default, he assured them that the Bill after the second reading would be referred to a committee, a select committee in this particular case, when an open enquiry would be held. It was stated in the House of Lords that there would be such an open enquiry, when evidence in public would be taken on all shades of opinion. Therefore, their case would not go by default and if they had any self-respect they should have nothing to do with the Franchise Committee as was now constituted.

ROHILKHAND-KUMAON RAILWAY STRIKE.

BAREILLY PUBLIC SYMPATHISES WITH STRIKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BAREILLY, Jan. 10.

At a crowded public meeting held here the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"This public meeting of the citizens of Bareilly places on record its deep sympathy with the strikers of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway and having regard to the high prevailing prices considers their demands are legitimate and proper and enters an emphatic protest against the Agent's treatment of the Indian employees."

The meeting favoured the starting of a fund to support the strikers.

DETENUS SENTENCED.

FOR VIOLATING INTERNMENT ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

The Chittagong Special Tribunal disposed of a case in which two detenus named Nishi Kanta Pyne and Haran Chandra Rakshit were charged with violation of internment order by absconding from their places of domicile. The accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE IN DELHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 10.

The Governors of Bengal and Bombay, all the Lieutenant-Governors and the Chief Commissioners are assembling at Delhi by the 13th instant. The Governor of Madras will be absent from the Conference.

INDIAN EDITORS' IMPRESSIONS.

IGNORANCE OF AVERAGE ENGLISHMEN ABOUT INDIA.

DARK OUTLOOK FOR INDIAN REFORMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHANUSHKODI, Jan. 9.

Messrs. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu" and Mr. H. P. Ghose, Editor of the "Basumati" of Calcutta, of the Indian press deputation landed at Dhanushkodi this morning. Interviewed by a correspondent of the Associated Press, Mr. Ghose stated that the object of the visit was to show Indian Editors war efforts in England. An impression had been created in some quarters that England had not done all that she should have done in this war. It was time that the impression had been removed. It was with that intention that the Ministry of Information invited editors from the Dominions and from America to visit England and the Western Front and the invitation extended to Indian Editors was part of that programme. It would have been better, said Mr. Ghose, had Government selected few more representatives of the Indian Press to visit England. For instance, not a single representative from the United Provinces, or the Central Provinces formed a member of the party. The English press of Bombay had no representative. However, this was the first time that the importance of the Press, both English and vernacular, in India, was recognised by the British Cabinet.

Mr. Ghose then gave a brief account of the voyage to England and of their activities during their tour. The editors were everywhere impressed with the vast industrial development of England and the part taken by women in the work.

Regarding the Reform Scheme, Mr. Ghose said that it was doubtful if the Reform Scheme would be carried through the Houses of Parliament as it stood. Probably the proposed changes about the Government of India would be left out and only a few crumbs would be thrown at Indian agitators. Among other things Mr. Ghose said that the General Election left little hope for India. The Coalition Ministry was practically a Conservative Ministry with Mr. Lloyd George as captive in the enemy's camp. It was almost certain that this Ministry would not favour any reform in India and our only hope lay in the fact that with the force of Labour and Radicalism left out, this War Ministry would only have a very short duration. The Labour Party were in favour of the reforms and if our forces were properly organised we could expect help from them.

Asked in what spirit Englishmen viewed the Indian question, Mr. Ghose replied: the average Englishmen knows nothing about India and the people, of whom it cannot be said that India lies outside the realm of their imagination, seem to think that the present form of Government is the one most suited to India." Even Editors of important newspapers, said Mr. Ghose, declined to have articles on Indian affairs printed regularly in their papers "The Times" seemed to be the only paper which took real interest in matters Indian and though one might not agree with the views expressed in its columns, the "The Times" must be given the credit of being the only paper which knew something about India."

FORGING FRESH FETTERS.

ROWLATT COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTIONS TO BE CARRIED OUT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 11.

The "Pioneer" understands that the text of the legislative measures to give effect to the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee will shortly be published.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF INDIANS ABROAD.

A correspondent writes:—

Several Indians have recently achieved distinctions in some of the Universities of Europe. Mr. Savoor has been elected to a Isaac Newton Studentship, tenable for three years; he is also a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. In the Mathematical Tripos List of Cambridge recently issued the only three names of wranglers are those of Indians. Mr. Panikar, an ardent Nationalist has this year won the diploma of Social Anthropology at Oxford; Mr. R. C. Rawley has received the M.Sc. degree in Economics of Lond n, having specialised in the economics of Silk Industry.

The University of Paris is an ancient and one of the best European Universities and it is a matter of joy and pride to note that two Indians have recently achieved outstanding successes in Paris and Holland. One of them is Prof. V. S. Bhate of the Deccan College, Poona. He has gained high distinction by receiving the D. Litt. (*très honorable*). Mr. P. K. Acharya for some time connected with the Rishikul, Hardwar, received a few weeks ago the D. Litt. of the University of London and has now resolution Society" for enabling the management at Leyden, Holland. The Dutch Press is profuse in its praises of Dr. Acharya, as the English Press was in its praises of Mr. Paranjpye when several years ago he became the senior wrangler. Dr. Acharya is a fine Sanskrit scholar and has specialised in Architecture; Mr. L. C. Mukarjee has been appointed the first Indian Lecturer in Bengali to the University of Oxford.

A Madras message dated January 11, says:—

The Commander-in-Chief and staff arrived here by a special train about noon to-day, and are staying as guests at the Government House. His Excellency will carry out a number of military inspections during the day.

MATHEMATICIANS IN CONFERENCE.

MATHEMATICAL TEACHING IN INDIA.

PROF. WILKINSON ON NEED OF ENQUIRY.

The following are extracts from the address delivered by Professor A. C. L. Wilkinson, President of the Mathematical Society, at Saturday's sitting of the Mathematical Conference, held in Bombay:—

At the 4th International Congress of Mathematicians held at Rome in 1908, a commission was appointed to make a comparative study of the Mathematical teaching in the secondary schools of different countries. The commission represented practically all the European countries, the U. S., Japan, Australia, Canada, Cape Colony, Mexico, Brazil. That India was not represented and took no part in the collecting of material, was probably due to the fact that in 1908 no Indians had joined that Conference. A preliminiary report was made to the 5th International Congress held at Cambridge in 1912, but the work was not concluded. Amongst several outstanding points left for consideration I may mention one, "The practical and theoretical Warning for Teachers of Mathematics." As a result of the inquiries instituted, we now have a vast body of literature dealing with the teaching of mathematics in nearly all civilized countries, including not only the general teaching, but also special teaching as required for physicists, engineers and other sciences. In 1912 it was stated that the reports published so far amounted to 9,000 pages; Germany leading the way with a report in six volumes, France following with a 5-volume report, England, Japan, Belgium 2 volumes each. It may be noticed that the reports are all in one of four languages, English, French, German, Italian. In directing your attention to-day to this subject of the teaching Elementary Mathematics, I am guided not only by its paramount importance, but also by the fact that it is one of the objects with which our Society was founded, but which up to now has been I fear neglected, namely, the formation of branches for promoting the study of elementary mathematics and the improvement of mathematical teaching. Mathematical teaching naturally covers a wide field, commencing from the first steps of Arithmetic of the Kindergarten Schools, we pass from the study of arithmetic in the primary school to the study of mathematics, that is arithmetic, algebra and geometry in the secondary schools and then on to the more advanced study of these same subjects with trigonometry, analytical geometry and even the elements of the Calculus added in the first stage of our University work until we arrive at the higher stages of Honours B.A. and M.A. teaching and lecturing. I propose to confine myself to the study of mathematics in the secondary schools, where great changes have recently taken place in regard to elementary text-books, teaching and the syllabuses for University examinations. Let me commence by suggesting two fundamental questions for our immediate consideration: (1) Why do we teach mathematics as a compulsory subject; arithmetic in the sense the word is commonly employed, elementary algebra and a course in geometry corresponding to the first four or six books of Euclid? Granted that some or all of these subjects should form part of every educated man's equipment, to what extent should each be taught compulsorily? (2) Is it necessary to maintain the ancient water tight compartment system of three groups of arithmetic, algebra and geometry.

TEACHING OF ARITHMETIC.

Returning to my first question, you will perceive that the answer to that part of it relating to arithmetic is exceedingly complex. We teach certain portions of arithmetic for their utility in our daily life. We teach other portions as logical exercises, the rest and I fear greater portion is taught because it has gradually become incorporated in the text-books and because it is presumed an examiner may set a question either relating to the foolish individual who turns all the taps of his bath on simultaneously, including the waste pipe, and times its filling with a stop watch or the anxious secretary of a club, who is puzzled over his handicap in a billiard tournament. It may sound strange, but there is a certain quaint humour about many of the arithmetical problems of the past and even present generations. I expect that most of you know the boatman's difficulties with the wolf, goat and basket of cabbages and have heard of the Roman widow whose share of her lamented husband's estate depended on the sex of a posthumous child, which proved to be twins, a boy and a girl. It was however left for a Madras examiner to immortalise Aesop in Arithemtic in 1867 as follows:

A crow wishing to quench his thirst, came to a vessel which contained 28 cubic inches of water. The crow being unable to reach the water, picked up several small stones, each $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cubic inch in size and let them drop into the vessel until the water came to the top of the vessel. If the size of the vessel was such that it would exactly hold 73 cubic inches of water, find the number of stones dropped in by the crow. I think that the most vividly realistic problem I have ever come across, is the following from an Indian text-book. Like the stories of Balbus in Lewis Carool's "Tangled Tales" it requires the art of the parable to really depict it. Two monkeys having robbed an orchard of three times as many plantains as guavas, are about to begin their feast when they espy the injured owner of the fruits stealthily approaching with a stick. They calculate that it will take him 2½ minutes to reach them in two-thirds of the time, and then helps the other to eat the plantains. They just finish in time. If the first monkey eats plantains twice as fast as guavas, how fast can the second monkey eat guavas.

The methods of teaching arithmetic in the earliest stages is a matter for the padagogist or psychologist, and the writings and lifework of Grube, Froebel, Pestalozzi and Madame Montessori and others too numerous to mention. Show how little our ancestors knew or cared about the psychology of the child's mind. We are concerned with the final stage, namely, those arithemtical exercises in which examiners delight and the consequent abnormal growth of the arithmetical text-book. We have too cut in India problems to solve that are essentially different from those in England or other countries and it is our first duty to organise enquiry into the teaching and examining of arithemetic; to obtain authoritative opinions from those engaged in school teaching and finally to study the teaching in other countries than England. I may perhaps just mention some very simple points of enquiry.

Should the multiplication table be learnt beyond 9x9?

Should not a simple table of weights and measures be drawn up?

In such case should not only those measures in common use in daily life be included?

Should compound practice be retained in our text-books?

Should "true" discount be taught?

Should not more importance be attached to an algebraical solution of a problem than a so-called arithmetical one?

GEOMETRY AND ALGEBRA.

Geometry as conceived by Euclid possesses many difficulties and we have added to those inherent difficulties by the invention of riders and problems of construction in such numbers that few text-book writers let a boy off with less than five hundred to a thousand. I do not wish to dogmatise, but speaking of my own boyhood 30 years ago I believe that only a very small percentage of English schoolboys benefited by the logical reasoning of Euclid and in India, apart from the same difficulties a boy had to learn the subject in a foreign language, with well-known consequences—a large percentage of Indian boys memorised the propositions and few masters ever found time to solve many riders in class.

There is still a third subject, Algebra, a very recent human invention not including in the quadrivium. The teaching of this subject has been more vitiated by the examination evil than any other. Its logic was wholly neglected, it existed only as a collection of rules whose object was the solution of examination questions. Here again during the last ten years a great revolt has taken place and the methods both of teaching algebra and the arrangement of the text books have undergone great and beneficial alterations. Our course in Algebra is too long because we dare omit nothing: generations of text book writers have been in keen competition with generations of examiners, the one to leave nothing out of his book that could possibly be set, the other to set something not to be found in the book, and the result the despairing candidate who religiously works ever example in his textbook and any other he can get hold of.

I need only deal very briefly with the second fundamental question I propounded, namely the complete separation of the three subjects now taught as Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry. In many other countries, notably Germany, Arithmetic and Algebra are not separated and the system that provides a mathematical work for each standard or ever for two standards possesses many advantages for the student if its fails to give much freedom of choice to the teacher. The complete treatise on Arithmetic, that includes the teaching of the addition and multiplication tables of the kindergarten schools with the stocks and problems of the secondary school appears to me as complete anomaly. Many writers have likened the teaching of elementary mathematics to a spiral or a circle continually enlarging; multiplication, division, fractions, Rule of Three should not be completely done at one stage. The simpler portions can be done first, fractions may be added long before they are divided, decimals may be used in practical measurement long before they are multiplied; the simple equation in algebra may with advantage precede the mechanical operations of the division and multiplication of polynomials and no distinction need be allowed to remain in a boy's mind between a problem in arithmetic and one in algebra. Enquiry into the teaching and extent of compulsory mathematics is by no means finished. Tradition still prevents many changes from being introduced into England, a country in which the cult of Euclid is not dead even to-day. Nor shall we answer these fundamental questions without collecting the opinions and experiences of a large body of teachers, without studying the systems in vogue in other countries and lastly without studying the theoretical writings of the pedagogists. I therefore urge upon you the necessity of carrying into practice that article of our constitution that provides for the formation of branches in the various presidencies, whose duty it will be to promote the study of elementary mathematics by setting on foot inquries into the methods of teaching, the extent to which each subject should be taught and numerous other questions which will be suggested and then with the material collected, classified and discussed, we shall be in a position to advocate such further reforms as may be considered necessary and thus in the future initiate where in the past we have followed.

HANDLEY PAGE AEROPLANE.

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN INDIA WITHIN A WEEK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 10.

The "Pioneer" says:—The Handley Page aeroplane which is bringing General Macewan to this country, was to have left Cairo on Wednesday and may arrive in India within about a week. General Macewan will take over the command of the Air Force in India.

LEAVES BAGHDAD FOR INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 11.

Information has been received of the landing of the Handley Page aeroplane, carrying General MacEwan, at Baghdad and the news of its arrival in India may be expected at any time.

MAMLATDAR MURDER TRIAL.

PROSECUTION ARGUMENTS.

MR. BINNING ON AN "ABSURD" PRESS NOTE.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 6.

Mr. Binning commenced the arguments for the prosecution. He did not think that any question of law was involved in this case. If there was any question at all, it was regarding the position of the approvers. On this point, counsel relied on the latest decision—Justice Batchelor's remarks in Bombay Law Reporter Vol. 18, pp. 274 and 275. To the Court it must be a simple matter for their Honours were sitting as Jury and had the additional advantage of having large experience as judges and counsel and they were in a better position to decide as to what extent the approvers should be believed. There was another point. His learned friend for the defence had questioned the propriety of the charges. His answer to that was, first that anybody who was in that riot for several hours with weapons shouting and doing anything as a voluntary agent was guilty under section 34 I. P. C. of any criminal acts done by persons constituting the crowd. If the crowd killed the Mamlatdar in the accomplishment of their common object, each one in that crowd was liable for the criminal acts done by the several persons, as if it were done by him alone. Counsel relied on section 149 I.P.C.

COMMON OBJECT.

The only difficult question was what was the meaning of being a member of an unlawful assembly. Counsel was of opinion that if a man was there in the crowd voluntarily and remained there until the final act was done, there could be no question that he was a member of that assembly and if such assembly committed murder, he was guilty of it.

Mr. Sathe.—In order to make the crowd collectively responsible, the common object must be proved to be conspiracy and complicity of the individuals accused in such common object must also be established.

Mr. Binning.—Nobody could stay near the Mamlatdar's house from 3-30 in the afternoon until 10 in the night without knowing what the object was. He did not suggest that all were guilty. Some were morally more guilty than others and the common object was undoubtedly to kill the Mamlatdar. If the Ambad meeting was true and not fiction as suggested by the defence, then everyone who attended that meeting and took the oath and came to the Mamlatdar's house was undoubtedly guilty.

Mr. Sathe.—If 10 people were found standing together without any deliberation by actual meeting or articulation of thought or exchange of opinion and some one among them committed a criminal act, the mere fact would not make them constructively guilty of that offence.

Mr. Mehta.—It is a question of evidence.

Mr. Binning.—It is a question of evidence. Assuming that no Ambad meeting took place—and counsel thought it incredible that there would be such assumption and that no common object was formed, still if a man stood watching the door being set on fire or burning, he was guilty under section 149.

Mr. Mehta.—What about the fire?

Mr. Binning.—The object of setting fire to the house was either to kill the Mamlatdar or force him out so that he might be killed when he came out.

Mr. Sathe.—"Means to an end"?

Mr. Binning.—Yes. But it is a minor one.

Mr. Mehta.—Still significant.

Counsel then read section 149 I.P.C and said if the offence of arson was committed in the prosecution of the common object of murder, it was sufficient for his purpose. Counsel for the defence had said that the Kolis marched to the Mamlatdar's house with no other intention than that of releasing the Kolis that were said to be confined in a shed near the doorsteps of the Mamlatdar's house. But an admission made in the statement of accused No. 8—Gopala—showed that the whole of the defence was absolutely false. After reading portions of Gopala's statement, counsel said whether from the defence or the prosecution point of view the common object was murder.

KOLIS' PART.

Mr. Binning then dealt with the material part of the prosecution case and reiterated the facts which he had mentioned in his opening speech. Turning to the defence argument that it was entirely a Koli affair, counsel said that somebody had set afloat the rumour that it was done by Kolis and Government adopted it in a Press Note which they issued. The defence story was that a Bhil or Thakar boy was seized in the bazar and was being taken away as a recruit and that a large number of people gathered together to release the boy. But they had produced no Thakar—man or woman to support their statement. The Government Press Note itself was absurd.

MAMLATDAR'S UNPOPULARITY.

His case was that the Mamlatdar was very unpopular and had given lot of trouble to the people. So they determined to do away with him. They had great provocation—most of them at any rate. As for the Mamlatdar catching recruits among the Bhils, it was not at all surprising, considering that the Bhils being warlike people were the most useful to take. They were all aware that in this war the Marathas had turned out to be the finest fighting men. What happened was this, that somebody started the rumour that there were 10 or 15 Kolis confined in a shed near the Mamlatdar's doorsteps.

Mr. Clements.—Who says?

Mr. Binning.—Several witnesses, I am certain.

Counsel did not know how they came to know of it, but with perfectly honourable intentions proceeded to release them. Mr. Chitale had tried to make out that this was a got up case and that the Kolis had been let alone under the orders of the District Magistrate and Mukadams and others had been run in. The defence contention that the District Magistrate gave orders that no Kolis should be arrested was untrue. Counsel said he would not be so foolish as to deny there were administrative grounds. It was well known that the Kolis as a class were dangerous people. But that did not deter the authorities from doing their duty. On the other hand there were in the district thousands of military forces and however alarming the attitude of the Kolis. Government would put it down within 24 hours.

Counsel then continued to discuss the case with reference to the several accused and admitted in the course of his argument that there was no case against some of the accused. It could not be helped in handling an affair of this nature, people should be among the accused although they ought not to be there and against such of them he would not press his case.

At this stage, the Court rose for the day.

REFORM SCHEME.

ALARM AMONG MADRAS I. C. S.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

To-day's issue of "New India" publishes extracts from the minutes of a meeting held at the Madras Club on 29th November last. The extract shows that by a resolution passed at that meeting an I. C. S. Association, to promote the interests of the service in the Presidency, has been formed and members on the Madras list are invited to join it. A committee was constituted with power to add to their number with the Hon. Mr. Buckley as president. A rough draft intended as the basis of a memorial says:—

One of the most striking features of the Montagu-Chelmsford report is the fundamental change which it contemplates in the prospects, functions and status of the Indian Civil Servants. At no stage in the evolution of the scheme was the service consulted as to its readiness to accept the conditions so entirely different from those which its members understood and awaited them when they signed their covenants. The authors of the report look for the successful realisation of their proposals. We trust we may reasonably claim that before the scheme is put into effect our feelings in the matter may be fully considered. We do not intend now to criticise the proposals regarded merely as a scheme for administering British India, but as references to the subject in the English Press suggest that the I.C.S., as a whole approve and even welcome the scheme, we think it desirable to say that it is not so with regard to paragraph 260 of the Report, that 33 per cent. of the superior posts of the service are to be recruited from India at once and this proportion is to be increased by one-half every year. The draft says that the joint report, however, is silent as to the manner in which the still further increased proportion of Indians is to be recreased proportion of Indians is to be recruited. So far as this recruitment of 33 per cent. of the superior posts of the service is to be effected by the admission It is the prospects of the appointment of members of the provincial service and of the Bar to superior posts now reserved for the I.C.S. that we view with concern.

DEMANDS FORMULATED.

After reviewing some of the proposals in the Reforms Scheme, the draft concludes:—"Equity, therefore, demands that the present Civilian should be given the chance of escape from engagement conditions which, through no fault of his own, are to be so radically changed and if the view is to be accepted that the experience and guidance of trained Civilians cannot at present be dispensed with, expediency requires that firm and definite steps should be taken to make tolerable the position of those who remain. What we would ask is (1) that we may be told in explicit terms what is meant by substantial improvefents in the conditions of the service (para 318) and special measures of protection (para 325) to which the authors of the Report allude and whether, the improvements (Para 318) are to benefit us or only our successors; (2) that such of us who are not prepared to make themselves pawns in what is termed in the Report one of the greatest political experiments ever undertaken in the world's history should be given the option of retiring on pensions calculated with reference to their service and loss of prospects or should be offered posts similar to those they now hold either at Home or in other parts of the British Empire and (3) that the pensions of all members of the service should be guaranteed to them by the British Parliament.

REFORMS COMMITTEES.

LEAVE CALCUTTA FOR MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

The Reforms Committees which had been sitting in Calcutta for the last few days, examining Bengal and Assam witnesses, finished their labours to-day and left for Madras this evening. This morning they had a conference with the Bengal Government.

The first general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation, Surat Branch, was held on the 9th instant in the Theosophical Hall, where the constitution drafted by the provisional managing committee was submitted, and passed. Office-bearers for the current year were also elected.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It may be known to you from reports in papers that many parts of Gujerat and the Deccan are in the grip of famine. As time advances the situation will be acuter still. Our Mission-worker Mr. S. C. Bannerjee who has previous experience of Famine Relief Works, lately visited Ahmedabad and Nadiad and discussed the situation with local leaders like R. B. Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth, Shet Ambalal Sarabhai and Mr. Motibhai Amin. He reported to the Managing Committee of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, the necessity of starting poor houses early in February at Ahmedabad and Anand. The Managing Committee have also heard of a similar necessity in Ahmednagar. They have therefore resolved to send out workers under the superintendentship of Mr. Bannerjee in these three places early next month to help the poor people with food and bare necessities of life as also to save cattle as far as possible. We therefore appeal to the generous public for funds. At present our appeal is for Rs. 15,000; later on we may have to issue a further appeal if the situation requires it.

To-morrow being the Sankrant holiday, Volunteers will go round with lists. Donors are requested to enter their figures and sign the same.—Yours, etc.,

(Dr. Sir) R. G. BHANDARKAR.
(Sir) N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.
(R. B.) RAMANBHAI M. NILKANTH.
V. G. BHANDARKAR.
Dr. Miss NOWRANGE.
K. NATRAJAN.
B. R. MADGANKAR.
and others.

Remittances should be sent to the address of the Secretary Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon, Bombay.

G. B. TRIVEDI.
Y. V. BHANDARKAR.
Hon. Secretaries.
Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon.
Bombay, 5th Jan., 1919.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 10.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Macleod, I.C.S., officiates as Additional Under-Secretary, Home Department.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Revd. R. Macomiss resigns service. Mr. Bottomley is nominated Fellow, Calcutta University.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. Taylor, Civil Veterinary Department, temporarily goes to Bombay.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. B. Warburton is granted six months' leave. Major E. J. D. Colvin is posted as Political Agent, Baghelkhand. Major B. J. Glancy is posted as First Assistant Resident, Kashmir. Major J. S. Crosthwaite reverts to military duty. Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Watson, I.M.S., is posted as Agency Surgeon, Bundelkhand.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. J. G. Geary, I.C.S., is granted four months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. U. L. Mazumdar officiates as Accountant-General, Burma.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following officers are admitted to Indian Army:—H. E. Warry, V. C. Lisley, C. L. Dalbani, W. L. Q. Shuldham, E. W. Langlands, W. L. Lloyd, E. M. Carter, J. H. Innes, W. H. Vetch, C. G. Snelling, G. C. Hutton, E. P. Hardy, H. N. Brown, W. F. Webb, A. L. Butcher, L. H. Ravenhill, A. W. Duncan, G. L. Hyde, H. J. Bucknell, D. M. Williams and W. E. P. Bleathman.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer-Commander C. F. Laslett becomes Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Docks, protem vice Knight. Engineer-Commander C. T. Amor becomes 1st Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, Bengal, vice Laslett.

The services of temporary Lieutenants A. Saugster and W. H. Lee are dispensed with.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

There was very little doing in the jute mill shares market, which ruled quiet. Kamarhattys were a little steadier. Coal shares were again neglected. There was a more active market for industrials. Bengal Brass changed hands up to Rs. 26-8 and Chemical Industries improved to Rs. 24. This section of the market ruled steady to firm with more enquiries. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Damagurria 34-4.

Jute:—Gouripore (ord) 755, Howrah (ord) 32-12, Kamarhatty (ord) 587, Kelvin (ord) 700 s.l., Northbrook (ord) 51, Reliance (ord) 34-4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Bonded Warehouse B 110, Bengal Bonded Warehouse C 172, Bengal Brass 26-8, Britannia Brass 10-12, Cossipore Cotton Ginning 43-8, Chemical Industries 24, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 9-4, Crawford and Co., 14, Dejoo Valley Tea 9, Indian Standard Wagon (ord) 2-8 prem. Kumardhubi Engineering 54-8, Tata Industrial Bank 6-12 prem., Titaghur Paper (ord.) 265.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74-2 to 74-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 74-10 to 74-14. War Bonds 1928 Rs. 100-12 to Rs. 101.

"SRADH" CEREMONY OF MOTHER.

STATE PRISONER NOT ALLOWED TO GO HOME.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT'S AMAZING ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

Ram Chandra Mazumdar is now in Hazaribagh jail as a state prisoner. His mother died on 24th December last and just before she expired she said:—"Our benign Government will allow my son to perform my 'Sradh' ceremony in Calcutta." After her death some relatives of Ram Chandra applied to Government to permit him to perform the last duty of a son to his mother and quoted the dying words of the mother in the petition.

The following reply has been received by them on the 9th instant from the Additional Secretary to the Government of Bengal:—"With reference to their joint petition praying that the state prisoner, Ram Chandra Mazumdar may be allowed to come to Calcutta to perform the 'Sradh' ceremony of his mother, the petitioners are informed that in the interests of public safety, Government have not been able to recommend this course. They are, however, informed that the Government of Bihar and Orissa have been requested to give the state prisoner at Government expense such facilities for performing the ceremony in the jail as are compatible with the conditions of his confinement."

The Hindu population of Bengal is much surprised at this order as all rites and ceremonies connected with the "Sradh" could not be performed in the jail according to the Hindu religion.

COOPERATION IN TRAVANCORE.

PROGRESS DURING LAST YEAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 10.

The Travancore Government have issued a note reviewing the work done by the Department of Co-operation during the past official year. There were forty-four societies, of which thirty-three were agricultural the rest non-agricultural. The work of the Registrar was more to consolidate the existing societies, make them a sound business organisation rather than multiply their number. This is the third year of the commencement of co-operation work and the total membership has increased, to nearly 2,800. Owing to rush of applicants to join the non-agricultural credit societies also to avoid the danger of permitting, such credit associations assume an manageable size, action was taken to prescribe a limit for membership of some primary societies till they were able to establish a good business reputation.

A Co-operative Conference was held in the last year with the Dewan as the President. The Government observe that the department continued to progress during the past year

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SPORTING NEWS.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING POSTPONED.

KEEN DISAPPOINTMENT.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

Owing to the Labour strike, it was found necessary to postpone the holding of the 6th Extra Meeting of the Bombay Racing Season on Saturday. The announcement, which became generally known in the morning, caused keen disappointment to the thousands of race-goers who looked forward to a day of capital sport, judging from the interesting programme that was arranged. It is not decided yet when the meeting will take place. We presume that if the strike is over soon, it will be held on Tuesday next, and another day fixed for the meeting that has been fixed for Tuesday. As we feel certain that many of our readers will outlive this disappointment and that a little patience will not spoil the pleasure of the racing fraternity, we may increase their speculative interest in the forthcoming event by giving our forecast.

The official card is already published. The first race of the day will be the 2nd Division of the Prong Plate. We hear that Chieftain is looked upon as a certainty in this race. He has been well trained and those in the know think that he cannot be beaten. Mettle, who ran third in the 2nd Division of the Elphinstone Plate, an event of ten furlongs, is sure to give a good account of himself in spite of the two furlongs extra he will have to run. Sardanapale is said to be a good fluke and has been kept dark all these days. Other horses to bear in mind are Ormuz, Tookaram (late Rage), and Second String.

Considering the manner he has won his races of late, we think that Byculla in spite of 9-12 is the best in the Newcastle Plate, Adelaide will contest the issue hotly and the next best is Memento who may upset. Triple Alliance has the best chance in the Ascot Plate, Forward III should do well with 7-13 and Summer Thyme, if fit and well, will run splendidly. The 1st Division of the Prong's Plate is a good thing for Palermo who is reported to be in good form. Hakum, late Merrily, will run well and we like Ajmer as a good third.

Though Cresset will carry 9-12 he will be hard to beat in the Sandown Plate, Billy Bawn will contest and Lucky Queen, if starts, will be a sure third.

It is said that Dartmoor has given one of the best gallops for a mile, and he is expected to win the Charni Road Plate easily. Royal Court or Sparrow Hawk ought to take second place and White Silk third His stable companion will carry a light weight and he will be the best fluke in the company.

The last race of the day will be the Wolverhampton Plate, in which we like Glass Rock, who is now in form, to win, Sungtare second and Servian who they say has picked up form may place. Fari Lad, who appears good over five furlongs, may not find a furlong more to his liking. Fasaig is an unknown quantity while Johnny H. and Fine Trout are too heavy to do anything.

Though the fields will not be very large, there will be few scratchings as many riders have came down. W. Burns who was ill in Calcutta will ride at the next meeting, so will Coe and W. Barnett, a topnotcher, from Australia.

In last Monday's issue, we explained the optical illusion that made so many persons believe that Bellicose had won the New Year Plate. For the same reason, many thought that Fari Lad won the Rockampton Plate on the 4th instant. The illusion is greater when the horses, in a close finish, are parallel to one another and the farther apart they are. The nearest one can get to a line behind the winning post, is about two feet and a half on either side, by reason that the disc is above a large board of not less than five feet in width. Even at such close quarters, a great difference is seen in the position of the horses according to the spot one occupies at the sides of the winning past. The difference in the angle of vision is great enough to cause deception. Indeed, it is not possible for one, who, though he may be seated in the Judge's box, to say exactly what has taken place, unless he is behind the wire. In our opinion not even the jockeys, who fight the issue in a parallel finish can tell. Mr. Reynolds demonstrated the matter to us in manner that leaves the question absolutely beyond doubt.

It is just as well that the question gave rise to a discussion, as it ought to settle, once for all, the misgivings that many might have entertained about the correctness of the Judge's verdict, especially on the five furlong course. A correspondent has taken us to task for allowing ourselves to be convinced that it was the optical illusion that caused the regrettable incident. In admitting the same, after the clear demonstration that was shown us, we have only done bare justice to the Judge, Capt. Crawford. We take this opportunity to state that the press correspondents here are not given every facility to acquaint themselves with information of public interest, as they are excluded from the members' stand, the lawns, the paddock, in fact, from places where they should be really admitted. The presence of distinguished persons at the races is often unknown to the reporters who have to rely on hearsay to get any information they desire. No press correspondent witnesses the presentation of cups and trophies in Bombay. They have absolutely no opportunity of gathering the sporting gossip so dear to the sportsman that one can only hear in the paddock. We understand that in Australia, England, France and even in Calcutta, the press is admitted to every part of the race course.

We are glad to announce the return to Bombay of Mr. F. W. Fletcher, the well known trainer. He went to England last year, after the dangerous illness that compelled him to break up his establishment. We understand that he is now quite well and is open to engagement as a public and private trainer.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY

(From our Sunday Edition.)

The Secretary of the Western India Turf Club writes:—

It is notified for information that the Bombay 6th Extra Meeting will be held, if possible, on Tuesday, January 14th.

The date of the 7th Extra Meeting will be notified later.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

(Saturday, 18th January, 1919.)

Entries closed at 4 p.m., on Friday, 10th January, 1919.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Miss H. F. Petit's b e g Screamer, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b e h Ardvreck, 6 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e g Fiz Yama, aged.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's br e g Brendan, 6 years.
Mr. Pine's br e g Rueful, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Kinsale, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Cyanite, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's br e g Mordennis, 5 years.
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's ch e m Caryanda, 6 years.
Mr. J. Merven's b e g Dersingham, aged.

THE KEMPTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b e h Philanthropist, aged.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's b e g King's Head, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's br e g Royal Band, 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e h Javelin, aged.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e m Foolish Fancy, aged.
Mr. Pine's br e m Bellicose, 5 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's br e m Lucky Queen, 5 years.
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's b e g Cresset, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Black Kite, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Cyanite, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Relcona, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e h Summer Thyme, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e m Enchantment, 5 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Binfield Grove aged.
Mr. Downe's ch e g Toilendal, aged.
Mr. Downe's b e g Duet, 5 years.
Mr. Garrick's b e h Vice Chamberlain, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Bandit, aged.

THE BELLASIS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Mandil, 14-0, aged.
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quantity, 5 years.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and Arnold's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk, aged.
Mr. N. R. Bolia's b a h Mooltan, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Collingwood, 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Durban, 13-3, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Dowlat, 5 years.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Nassau, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Anaiza, 14-0, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Ruby Mine, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Sparrow Hawk, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Royal Court, aged.
Mr. Goolam Ismail's g a h Powerful, aged.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Gazal, 14-0, aged.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch e m Negligee, 4 years.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's ch e g Claim A, 6 years.
Mr. G. Molini's b e m Kit Grey Leg, aged.
Major Sirdar M. N. Sitole's ch e g Arras, 5 years.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's b e m Arles, 5 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Saunterer, aged.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's br e m Rochambole, 5 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e g Fasaig, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Johnnie H, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Bunglare, 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's bl e m Memento, years.
Mr. Noble's b e m Checkmate, 4 years.
Mr. J. H. Crawford's b e m Glad Rags, aged.
Mr. J. Merven's b e m Mousme, 5 years.
Mr. D. C. Cooper's b e m Rare Ruby, 4 years.

THE SION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. Aspandiar Ardeshir's bl a h Bayonet, 14-0.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Rockfeller, 13-2
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Plum Tree, 13-3.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Otherwise, 13-3½.
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's g a h Subeh Pasha, 13-3.
Mr. Lucoque's g a h Istamboul, 13-3½.
Mr. Lucoque's b a h New Era, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's g a h Ferry Boat, 13-3.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's b a h Walter, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's br a h Escort, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's b a h Record Time, 13-0.
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's g a h Grey Stone, 14-0.
Mr. George's g a h Chrysanthemum, 14-0.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b a h Counter Attack, 13-3½.
Mr. Selim's ch a h Contest, 14-0.
Mr. Minar's b a h Mushroom (late Avenge), 13-3½.
Messrs. Fahad bin Saif and T. V. Shroff's g a h Aladdin, 13-2½.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's g a h Sir Martin, 13-3½.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's ch a h Viking, 13-2½.
Mr. Menesche Shahin's bl a h Harrington, 14-0.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and Mahomed Shaff's g a h Taj, 13-3½.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Madras, 14-0.
Mr. Mahmood Mustapha's ch a h Sammy, 13-2½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Pearl King, 13-3½.
Mr. Hesan's ch a h Little John, 14-0.
Mr. Hesan's g a h Firelock, 13-3
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's g a h Shanavaz, 13-3½.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Bowery, 13-3.
Mr. Dosan Jeeva's b a h Aligarh, 13-3½.
Messrs. Pasu Malsee and Patch Mahomed's b a h Nasarila, 13-1½.
Mr A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Fareed, 13-2½.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Rajputana, 13-2.
Mr. Arnold's g a h Justice, 13-2½.
Mr Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's g a h Arabistan, 14-0.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Financier, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Makanji's g a h Morning Mail, 14-0.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan, 14-0.
Messrs. H. A. Munsoor and K. Cowasjee's g a h Delhi, 13-3.
Capt. R. C. H. Padfield's g a h Grey Beauty, 14-0.
Mr. Habib C. Fezi's ch a h Babil, 13-2½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Garibaldi, 14-0.
Mr. Hasan Madar's g a h Crescent, 13-2½.
Mr. Shaik Jassim Ebrahim's g a h Hasty, 14-0.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h Angler, 13-3½.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h My Royal, 13-3.
Mr. Dale's g a h Colonial, 14-0.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal, 13-3½.
Mr. Downe's g a h Diamond King, 14-0.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Axis, 13-2½.
Mr. Downe's ch a h Dingle, 13-2½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Minion, 14-0.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Mechanic, 13-3½.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Argonaut, 13-3½.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi, 13-3½.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a h Liberator, 13-3.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Wazir, 13-2½.
Mr. R. W. Dixon's g a h Bill Bailey, 13-3.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Dictate, 13-3½.
Mr. Syed Rashid's b a h Medallion, 14-0.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h Competition, 14-0.
Mr. Syed Rashid's g a h Winning Post, 14-0.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Holmes' g a h Battleaxe, 14-0.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Holmes' g a h Baltic, 13-2.
Aga Coochick Shah's g a h Longboat, 14-0.
Mr. Valibhoy Esmail's g a h Chatham, 13-3½.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Second String, 13-3½.
Mr. bennett's g a h Final Shot, 13-3.
Mr Esmail Mahomed's g a h Last Chance, 13-3½.
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's ch a h Warminster 13-3½.
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's ch a h Tookaram (late Rage), 13-3.
Mr. Simon's g a h Boxer, 14-0.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's ch a h Shatra, 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's b a h Good Luck, 13-3.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (on Round Course).

Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Khundil, 13-3½.
Mr. Aspandiar Ardeshir's bl a h Bayonet, 14-0.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and Arnold's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quality, 14-0.
Mr. Erach Jeejeebhoy's bl a h Young Majub, 14-0.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's ch a h Defender, 13-3½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0.
Mr. h. R. S.'s g a h Dartmoor, 13-3½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Four Aces, 14-0.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Mechanic, 13-3½.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Rosebery, 13-3½.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's ch a h Resident, 13-3½.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Wazir, 13-2½.
Mr. Syed Rashid's b a h Medallion, 14-0.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Holmes' g a Battleaxe, 14-0.
Mr Heath's br a h Innocence, 14-0.
Mr. Guthrie's g a h Tit Bits, 14-0.
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's ch a h Warminster 13-3½.
Mr. Bennett's g a h Final Shot, 13-3.

PROGRAMME.

BOMBAY ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.
Saturday, 1st February, 1919.

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250.

A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

THE WARWICK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250.

A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600.

A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

THE FERMOY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 600.

A High Weight Handicap for Arabs

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs, (on round course).

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200.

Division II (if any)—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200.

For maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July 1918 direct from the country of foaling. 14 hands to carry 8st 12lbs W. I. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply).

ENTRY.

To close 4 p.m. on Friday, 24th January 1919:—

For races advertised as Rs. 7,500 to the winner, Rs. 45.
For races advertised as Rs. 3,500 to the winner, Rs. 20.
For races advertised as Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 10.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 5.

With the undermentioned forfeits in addition if not struck out by 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 30th January 1919.

For races advertised as Rs. 7,500 to the winner, Rs. 35.
For races advertised as Rs. 3,500 to the winner, Rs. 20.
For races advertised as Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 15.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 10.

Handicaps will be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 30th January 1919 A winner of a handicap after the publication of weights 7 lbs extra.

BOMBAY TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.
Saturday, 1st March, 1919.

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250.

A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions, which have not won flat race value Rs. 5,000 or over since 31st March, 1918.

THE NOTTINGHAM PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 600.

A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division

THE GOSFORTH PARK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division

THE BASSEIN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.

Division II (if any)—Winner, Rs. 750; second Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100.

A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

THE CAMPOLI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 600.

A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Divisions, which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1918.

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July 1918, direct from the country of foaling.

14 hands to carry 9st W. I. (Landing allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply).

Entrance.—Rs. 20, to close 4 p.m. Monday, 24th February, and Rs. 25 in addition for ponies not struck out by 6 p.m. Thursday, 27th February, 1919.

ENTRY.

To close 4 p.m. on Monday, 24th February, 1919:—

For races advertised as Rs. 7,500 to the winner, Rs. 45.
For races advertised as Rs. 3,500 to the winner, Rs. 20.
For races advertised as Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 10.
For races, advertised as Rs. 1,500, or under, to the winner, Rs. 10.

With the undermentioned forfeits in addition if not struck out by 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 27th February, 1919.

For races advertised as Rs. 7,500 to the winner, Rs. 35.
For races advertised as Rs. 3,500 to the winner, Rs. 20.
For races advertised as Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 15.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,500 or under, to the winner, Rs. 10.

Handicaps will be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 27th February, 1919. A winner of a handicap after the publication of weights, 7 lbs. extra.

BOMBAY THIRTEENTH EXTRA MEETING
Saturday, 8th March, 1919.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250.

A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions which have not won flat race, value Rs. 5,000 or over since 31st March 1918.

THE PERTH PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Winner Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600.

A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000.

For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1918, direct from the country of foaling.

W. A. reduced 5 lbs. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Penalty.—The winner of the Melton Plate 1919, 7 lbs.

Entrance, Rs. 30, to close 4 p.m, Monday 3rd March, with Rs. 25 in addition for Horses not struck out by 6 p.m., Thursday, 6th March 1919.

THE TROMBAY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600.

A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions, which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1918.

THE FINAL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.

Division II (if any)—Winner, Rs. 750; second Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100.

A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

ENTRY.

To close 4 p.m. Monday, 3rd March, 1919:—

For races advertised as Rs. 7,500 to the winner, Rs. 45.
For races advertised as Rs. 3,500 to the winner, Rs. 20.
For races advertised as Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 10.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,500, or under, to the winner, Rs. 10.

With the undermentioned forfeits in addition if not struck out by 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 6th March 1919:—

For races advertised as Rs. 7,500 to the winner, Rs. 35.
For races advertised as Rs. 3,500 to the winner, Rs. 20.
For races advertised as Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 15.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,500, or under, to the winner, Rs. 10.

Handicaps will be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 6th March, 1919. A winner of a handicap after the publication of weights, 7 lbs. extra.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING: 2ND DAY.

(From Our Sunday Edition)

(From our Special Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

Attendance at all the enclosures was quite large to-day, although the weather was slightly on the warm side. His Excellency the Governor was present and keenly watched the progress of the race for his Cup. Giacomi was made the favourite in the race, but he could finish only second, Mr. Galstaun's new importation St. Quin winning easily. Next year this horse will be a valuable understudy to Dark Legend belonging to the same owner. Lord Ronaldshay in handing his cup to Mr. Galstaun complimented him with some choice words. The Metropolitan was a false-run race, for if it be re-run Verge would be sure to win. Huxley committed a blunder in hugging the rails. Verge did not get a clear passage and lost to Necessity. In the Princep Plate division two there was a big field out and the despised My Ivy won the race to the great joy of the bookmakers, the other division being won by Country Lad in an easy fashion. In the chase four out of the five horses fell and the pony Tarfoot scored a bloodless victory. In the Howrah Plate the winner Star of India was disqualified on an objection. The race was given to Carless, Green Boy being placed second and Little Trout third. There were no exciting finishes. The details will be found below:—

THE PRINCEP PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Coningham's MY IVY, 8.1, J. S. Meekings 1
Messrs. Donetil and Watson's SANTICOLA, 8.10, J. Harrison 2
Lieut.-Col. Smith's LEVEN BRIDGE, 8.10, Mr. Meekings 3

Also ran:—Fairy Dream 8-3, Senatof 9-7, Chert 8.13, Beauvoir 8-10, Perst 8.4, Hookkeon Bhookkoo 8-3, Paganini 8-1, Myriam 7-8, Cauldron 7-7, Senparison 7-7, Capricorn 6.7.

Betting:—Threes Beauvoir, sixes Paganini and Fairy Dream, eights Santocola and Senparison, tens My Ivy, longer prices the others.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 382; Places Rs. 105, Rs. 40 and Rs. 43.

The race:—Senparison, Paganini and Beauvoir suffered in the start, but Beauvoir was soon with them all from the five furlong post. The last named led with Chert close behind and was followed by Santicola, Fairy Dream and Leven Bridge. Opposite the stands My Ivy came very strong and staying on won by ¾ length from Santicola and finished a length in front of the third horse.

Time: 1 min. 29 secs.

THE TOLLYGUNGE PLATE.—Distance 2½ miles.

Mr. Page's TARFOOT, 9-0, Barker 1
Mr. Coningham's BLACK MAILER, 12.12, Williamson 2
Mr. Goculdas' YUAN 10-12, Scott 3

Also ran:—Lesto (fell). Don't Worry 10.5, (ran out).

Betting:—3 to 2 Yuan and Black Mailer, tens Lesto, twelves the others.

The race:—Yuan led from Tarfoot, then came Lesto, then Don't Worry with Black Mailer last. All went on well till the horses completed the course and then Don't Worry ran out at the next obstacle. Yuan came down and at the penaltimate jump, Lesto fell, Black Mailer had now assumed the command from Tarfoot, but the former fell at the last jump, leaving Tarfoot to win easily, Black Mailer and Yuan were both remounted completed the course.

Time:—5 min. 6 3/5 secs.

THE HOWRAH PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Lander's STAR OF INDIA, 8-10, H. Meekings 1
Mr. Heather's CARLOS, 7.9 (car. 8-0), Harrison 2
Mr. Sontar's GREEN BOY, 8-2, Pullin. 3

Also ran:—Little Trout 8-5, Camberley 9-7, Royal Ambition 8.13, Carpentia 8-9, Bedtime 7-10 (car. 7-11), St. Vagrant 7-3, Mary 7-0, Graceneld 6-10, Damokelles 6-7.

Betting:—Threes Carpentia, four Green Boy and Star of India, sixes Little Trout and Carlow, tens Camberley and Marry, twenties and more the others.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 91; Places Rs. 30, Rs. 27 and Rs. 31.

The race:—Carpentia began slowly. Little Trout, Star of India and Carlos were most in evidence at the start. Then came Green Boy and Camberly. In the straight Star of India assumed the command and won by a neck from Carlos with Green Boy third, 1½ lengths off.

An objection lodged against H. Meekings for interfering with Carlos was upheld.

Time:—1 min. 27 secs.

THE METROPOLITAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Walsh's NECESSITY 7.7, Northmore 1
Messrs. Goculdas' VERGE, 9-12, Huxley 2
Mr. Ramshaw's POIGNANT, 8-5, J. Harrison 3

Also ran:—Louviers' d'Or 7.11, Bydand 8.4, Symrex 8.3, Pastime 8-0, Tootsie 7.13.

Betting:—Evens Verge fives Poignant and Louviers d'Or, eights Symrex and Necessity, longer prices the others.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 68; Places Rs. 15, Rs. 13, and Rs. 17.

The race:—Poignant and Symrex led together. Then came in Louviers d'Or and Verge with Necessity next. Verge was shut in on the rails and could not get a clear passage though Necessity came down with a swoop and won by 1½ lengths, ¾ length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 14 1/5 secs.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Galstaun's ST. QUINN, 9.5, Barden ... 1
Mr. Ainsworth's GIACOMI, 7-10, Rose 2
Mr. Guthrie's CALDER VALE, 8.7, McCall 3

Also ran—Matchlock 7-12, One 9-9, Kiltoi 9.0, Thunder 8.11, King's Fare 8.3, Red Quill 7.3 (car 7.4), Bright Bird 6-12, Little Star 6-7 (car. 7-3).

Betting:—Threes St. Quinn, sixes Kiltoi and Bright Bird, longer prices others.

Totalizators paid:—Win, Rs. 74; Places Rs. 23, Rs. 22 and Rs. 183.

The race—After the field had settled down King's Fare was seen to be leading from Little Star, One and St. Quin, the rest in a bunch close together. In the run for home St. Quin sailed away to the front and was followed by Giacomi and Matchlock, the leaders dropping off all of a sudden. St. Quin won easily by 3½ lengths 2½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 3 mts. 2 secs.

THE PRINSEP PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. Goculdas' and Garda's COUNTRY LAD, 8.9, Huxley 1
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's PRINCIPAL, GIRL, 8-12, Pullin 2
Mr. Choraria's CARLESS, 7-8, Flynn 3

Also ran:—Sungrebe 7-13, St. Bawn 9-8, Spearwood 9-0, Shwe Dine 8-9, Nareb 8-4, Wolfram 7-7, Warden 7-6, Dori 7-4.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Country Lad, fives Dori, sixes Nareb, eights Principal Girl and Wolfram, longer prices others.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 31. Places R 17, Rs. 34 and Rs. 35.

The race:—Dori, Carless and Sungrebe made play in the front of Warden and Nareb, then Country Lad. The two leaders led into the straight, but here Country Lad came through and won easily by 2½ lengths 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 28 1/5.

THE NEW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Sirdar Chhachhi and Lt.-Col. Young's AMPHITRYON, 7-10, Northmore 1
Thakur Singh's SARFARAZ, 8.4, Rose 2
Mr. Alibo's BLACK FRIAR, 8-8, Pullin ... 3

Also ran:—Red Virgin 6-7, Babugarh 7-5.

Betting:—Evens Amphitryon, 5 to Sarfaraz, threes Black Friar, fifteens the others.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 25, Places Rs. 13 and Rs. 15.

The race:—Sarfaraz took a long lead, which he maintained to within a furlong from home where Amphitryon passed to win with ease by a bear head, 3½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 44 secs.

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HINDU INTERCASTE MARRIAGE BILL.

SUPPORT FROM POONA PUBLIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 10.

After the last attempt to hold a meeting in favour of Mr. V. J. Patel's Inter-caste Marriage Bill, those who favoured the measure were determined not to be baulked by similar obstructive tactics again. The convenuers of the meeting accordingly arranged that only those who favoured the measure should be admitted to attend the meeting at Kirloskar Theatre, Poona City, this evening. In accordance with this arrangement the meeting was held of all who had applied for tickets of admission, those not in favour of measure being rigorously excluded. Large crowds assembled outside the theatre but there was no disturbance. Professor R. P. Paranjpye, Principal of the Fergusson College, presided and Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, pleader, proposed the resolution of evening, supported by Professor, Limaye and Mr. V. R. Gupte, Pleader.

The resolution was as follows:—

"This meeting fully agrees with the principle of the Bill regarding Hindu Inter-caste marriages put forward by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and prays to his Excellency the Governor-General in Council to assist in passing the measure." Many speakers addressed the meeting in favour of the Bill.

ROWDYISM OUTSIDE THE THEATRE.

POONA, Jan. 10.

The meeting, which was held on December 20th to support Mr. Patel's Inter-caste Marriage Bill but which had to be closed at very commencement on account of organised rowdyism, was successfully held on Friday evening at Kirloskar Theatre. The theatre was packed to its utmost capacity. The gathering was select and representative. In view of the previous experience elaborate preparations were made to preserve order and a band of three hundred volunteers organised.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye in his presidential speech characterised those who engineered opposition at a meeting confined to the supporters of the Bill as lovers neither of freedom nor of order and said their professed love of political freedom was another form of caste ascendancy.

Mr. Bhopatkar, who moved the proposition expressing approval of the Bill, pointed out that religious text books like the Smritis and Nibandhas all allowed inter-caste marriages. The utmost that could be said was that such marriages were regarded by them as not the best. But they were certainly legal. Mr Bhopatkar, continuing, said although he was a nationalist and was strong in demanding self-determination in politics, he equally held that those who broke up meetings were certainly not fit for the concession of political rights which they demanded.

Professor Limaye, Mr. Gupte and others then supported the resolution, which was carried.

Utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout. But the oppositionists who could not find entry into the theatre collected outside and occasionally sent up cries of "shame," "shame." When Mr. Paranjpye came out there were caries of "pull him down" and a couple of shoes were hurled at his carriage. Prominent supporters of the Bill were pursued with cries of "traitor," "sycophant."

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

LEAKAGE OF QUESTION PAPERS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

It may be remembered that the Senate of the Calcutta University appointed a committee with Sir Asutosh Mukerjee as Chairman to investigate the leakage of questions in 1917. Sir Asutosh Mukerjee, Mr. F. C. Turner, Mr. George Howells and Mr. T. O. D. Dunn presented a majority report to the Senate, stating that it was impossible from the materials before them to arrive at any definite conclusion as to mode in which the leakage actually took place. There was a note of dissent by the remaining three members of the committee, namely Dr. Kedarnath Das, Dr. Suresh Prasad Sarbadhicary, and Mr. G. C. Mukerjee stating they did not share the view of the majority and making some reflections on the negligence and carelessness of Dr. Brull, the then Registrar.

At the meeting of Senate held this afternoon, Sir Lancelot Sanderson presiding, Sir Ashtosh Mukerjee moved that the report of the majority be recorded. Dr. Suresh Prasad Sarbadhicary moved an amendment that in view of the disappointing character of the majority report and in view of the disclosures contained in the note of dissent the investigation of leakage of questions be referred to a fresh committee. After heated discussion lasting more than four hours the amendment was put to the vote and declared lost, only the mover of the amendment voting for it. Sir Asutosh's original motion was put to the vote and declared carried. The meeting was then adjourned.

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LAHORE, Jan. 11.

In the Chief Court to-day, the Hon. Justices Shadi Lal and Martineau pronounced judgment in the matter of the restarting of Punjab Cooperative Bank, Ltd., which came into voluntary liquidation in October, 1914. Their Lordships gave permission to restart on condition that the objector Kotumal and other dissentient shareholders are returned their interest in the Bank, which their Lordships valued according to the face value of the assets at the true amount of their paid-up capital. It may be remembered that the Bank valued the shares at 60 per cent. premium only and offered that price.

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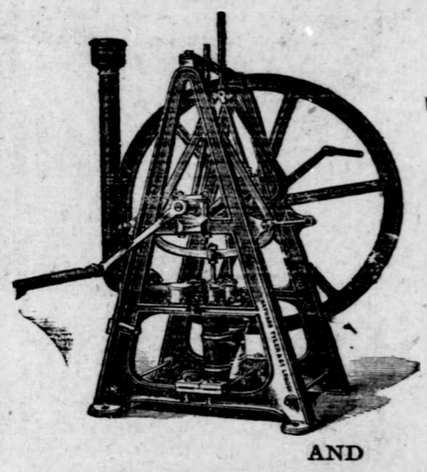

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Old Age: Its Causes and Prevention by Sanford Bennet	5	7
Some unpublished and later Speeches and Writings of The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Edited with Notes, by J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy	4	8
A Strenuous Lover by Bernarr Macfadden	4	1
Muscular Power and Beauty by Bernarr Macfadden	3	10
Strength from Eating by Bernarr Macfadden	3	10
How to Live by Fisher and Fisk	4	0
Good Health and How we won it by Sivelair and Williams	4	14
Facts for the Married by Howard	4	0
How to live for ever by Gaze	4	9
Science of Success by Seton	4	0
Perfect Health: How to Get it and How to Keep it	4	0
Indian Nationalism, its principles and personalities by B. C. Pal	2	0

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.